Hanley Admits Promise of Money Got Him to Make Race for Senate

ALP SCORES CORRUPTION REVEALED IN LETTER

Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley, Republican candidate for U. S. Senate, admitted last night that he had been bought off as candidate for Governor, and had accepted the nomination for Senate on the promise his debts would be paid off within 90 days and he would be assured economic security for the rest of his life.

The admission came in the form of a release of a letter Hanley wrote to GOP Suffolk County leader W. Kingsland Macy soon after he reluctantly quit his quest for Governorship. Macy, a GOP Congressman, was apparently one of Hanley's creditors.

Hanley made the letter public after Democrats had gotten hold of a copy and threatened to use it against him.

ALP COMMENT

Appraised of the Hanley letter last night, Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, declared that "this proves the ALP contention that both major parties are steeped in corruption.

"The Democratic Party, Schutzer noted, "is up to its neck in graft exposures. Now the Republican leadership is also revealed to be of the kind that is bought and paid for."

Hanley had the Republican governorship nomination sewed up this summer, following Gov. Dewey's apparently emphatic determination not to run for reelection. When the Chase National Bank crowd behind Dewey decided they needed him as a front man again, they could not pursuade Hanley to make way for him.

According to his letter, Hanley decided to make way for Dewey on the eve of the GOP convention after a talk with Dewey in which "certain unalterable and unquestionably definite propositions were made to me."

"If I will consent to take the nomination to the United States Senate," Hanley wrote his creditor, "I am definitely assured of being able to clear up my financial obligations within 90 days, so that I would be clear for the first time in 20 years of my life.

"I am assured of a nadequate living compensation if elected, in a perfectly legal and unquestionable way. Also I have an iron-clad, unbreakable arrangement whereby I will be given a job with the state which I would like an enjoy—I have been told what it is—at sufficient compensation to make my net income more than I now have. This removes all the gamble from the picture and will enable me to face the future with confidence and the knowledge that even if I lost my eyesight, I would still have a comfortable living and be able to do the duties evolving upon me.

"After long and painful deliberation and in consultation with my whole family, I have reached the conclusion that I cannot afford to gamble with my future, as things now are. Therefore tomorrow morning I am going to announce that, if the delegates will nominate me for the office of United States Senator, I will accept."

Hanley tried to explain away the letter by saying he was referring to money from an insurance company. How an insurance company would guarantee him a lush state job job for life, or why this "insurance" money came after a conference with Dewey he did not explain.

Peace Can Win, Soviet Parley Says

—See Page 4

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVII, No. 207 (12 Pages) Price 5 cents

New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1950 26

ANGERED MOTHERS HIT WARPRIORITY IN BUDGET

By Michael Singer

The issues of peace and the local needs of New York's citizens were dramatically linked at a public hearing in City Hall yesterday as hundreds of angry mothers, progressive political representatives and Negro spokesmen ripped into the $486,000,000 City Planning Commission capital budget for 1951-52 as one dictated by war hysteria rather than the school,

(Continued on Page 9)

Ban on Cuban Journalist Shocks 'Editor & Publisher'

UPHOLDS RIGHTS FOR DAILY WORKER

The influential trade journal, **"Editor and Publisher,"** this week declared: "There is hardly a newspaperman in this country worth his salt who wouldn't defend the right of the Daily Worker to publish here."

The statement came in its lead editorial, which deplored the State Department ban last week on the Cuban publicist, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who was prohibited entry to attend the Inter-American Press Conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Rodriguez has been a leading figure in this press conference since its establishment immediately after the war. He was a Communist cabinet minister in the regime of former president Fulgencio Batista of Cuba.

The editorial says: "Newspaper editors and publishers from all over the hemisphere gathered here to discuss freedom of the press, among other things, and one of their number—a former officer of the international organization, if you please—could not gain access to this country." Actually Rodriguez is treasurer of the body that sponsored the 1950 conference. A storm of criticism has arisen in Latin America over his exclusion here.

The trade journal asks the pertinent question: "Does this country believe in world freedom of information, or doesn't it?"

"Does it," the magazine continues, "believe in those high sounding phrases expounded at the Geneva conference and elsewhere about the freedom to disseminate information across national boundaries and the freedom of access and travel for correspondents across those borders?"

"Can it believe all that," it states, "when it is closing its own borders to foreign newspapermen whose political views don't jibe with ours?"

HIGH PRINCIPLES

It gets to the basis of its position when it says: "High principles are involved and we think this country should be consistent."

It cites our Constitution that "guaranteed the right to speak and print all political colors." And it hopes that "consistency will never bring about the forced suspension of the Daily Worker as

(Continued on Page 9)

Vow Strike to Aid Victims of 'Loyalty' Oath

SEATTLE, Oct. 16.—A Pacific Coast caucus of Harry Bridges' longshore union has voted to stop work on any job from which a union member is barred by the government's "loyalty" screening program.

The caucus voted last night "full and solid support" to any member denied employment by the government purge. A spokesman said this meant the union was prepared to strike on any commercial loading job where a member was barred by the government.

The ILWU pledged its support to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and to any other union resisting "any screening or security program being used to discriminate against their members."

Harry Bridges attended the Seattle caucus along with 80 union members from all West Coast ports.

Stellato Trails In Council Vote

DEARBORN, Oct. 16.—Early returns for the Ford Local 600 general council election show anti-Stellato forces having 55 delegates and pro-Stellato 38.

It will be the general council delegates who will vote on the recommendations of the "trial" committee that is now listening to president Carl Stellato's charges that five shop leaders are "subservient" to the Communist Party.

The five are Ed Lock, president, Platsic B'ldg.; Paul Boatin, president, Motor B'ldg.; Nelson Davis, vice-president, Production Foundry; Dave Moore, vice-president, Gear and Axle, and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor B'ldg.

The old council included 97 anti-Stellato delegates and 101 for Stellato.

Chinese OK Entry Of Ships in Canton

HONG KONG, Oct. 16.—Chinese officials have authorized foreign shipping to stop at Canton.

How the McCarran Act Affects Labor Unions

By George Morris

BOTH WILLIAM GREEN and Philip Murray have declared publicly that they favor repeal of the McCarran police-state law on the ground that its "buckshot" formula endangers labor. Their latest view on that score was made known in relation to some of the results already evident at Ellis Island where, under provisions of the bill, hundreds of arrivals from foreign lands have been detained. The operation of the new law has already made ridiculous to the whole world our boast of being the "protector" of world democracy.

Less known to the average AFL or CIO unionist is some of the actual content of the bill and how it affects his union. While AFL and CIO organizations have done quite an educational job on the meaning of the Taft-Hartley law, immediately after its enactment, not much, so far, has been done to show the average unionist why his organization opposed the McCarran monstrosity.

The absence of such education explains the contradiction of CIO opposition to the McCarran bill but the active participation of two CIO leaders in the drafting of the just overruled little McCarran registration law of Los Angeles.

•

THE FIRST QUESTION a trade unionist might ask is why the McCarran Act does not specify any PARTICULAR organization for its target? The name "Communist Party" or any other organization in America is not mentioned in any of the 116 sections of the law. Nor is the name of the Soviet Union or any other country outside of the United States mentioned. The law's provisions and penalties are aimed at alleged "Communist action organizations" or "Communist front organizations" or the "Communist movement" or a "Communist totalitarian dictatorship" or "worldwide Communist organization" and such expressions. Nothing is identified by name, location (except that it is on this globe), age or nationality.

As a matter of fact, there are no known organizations in the United States called "Communist action."

Only the Roman Catholic Church identifies its organizations in various fields throughout the world as "action" organizations. There is no known government in the world that answers to the description "Communist totalitarian dictatorship."

The McCarran law only sets forth what it regards as the pattern for "Communist action" and "Communist front" organizations. Any organization found to answer to the descriptions given in the law will fall in one or another of the categories and thus be subject to the prescribed registration provisions, bans and penalties.

The law deliberately refrains from being specific. The alleged reason for this is given as constitutional. But the law's very basis is the construction of two FLEXIBLE molds which henceforth are to be a PERMANENT measure of ANY organization in America. One type of organization could be compressed into the mold

(Continued on Page 6)

Pittsburgh UE Local Backs Progressive for Governor

EAST PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—United Electrical Workers Local 601, Independent, of the big Westinghouse plant, has endorsed the candidacy of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, nominee of the Progressive Party, for Governor, and of Progressive Party nominee Alexander Wright for Lieutenant Governor.

The local also endorsed two other candidates of the party: Thomas Quinn for State Assembly in the McKeesport District, and Fred Uzelac in the 10th Legislative District, Westmoreland County.

Fitzpatrick had been a local, district and national leader of UE for many years. Quinn is a former UE international field organizer. Wright is a former international executive board member of the CIO United Brick, Stone and Allied Products Workers Union. He is at present Western Pennsylvania regional director of the Progressive Party. Uzelac is a Grievance Committeeman of Renton Local 1993 of the United Mine Workers.

In a statement sent to other UE locals in the state, Porter Mechling, president of Local 601, said the majority of members who voted to endorse Fitzpatrick were registered Republicans and Democrats.

FITZPATRICK

Promises Aid Of Austria Nazis Against USSR

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16 — Dr. Karl Gruber, foreign minister of occupied Austria, said today that Nazi elements in Austria would side with the west if it came to a war with the Soviet Union.

Dr. Gruber, who will speak at a Foreign Policy Association meeting at International House tonight, was interviewed on his arrival at Moisant airport with his wife and aides.

Miss Alice Citron, suspended teacher, reads draft of statement issued by parents at Public School 184 to protest witchhunt against teachers. Seated (l to r.) are: Mrs. Edith Joell, Miss Citron, Mrs. Nellie Elskoe and Mrs. Ethel Taylor. Standing: Mrs. Grace White, Mrs. Hazel Thomas, Mrs. Pearl Messia and Mrs. Ida Jackson.

10 Negro Mothers Testify For Suspended Teacher

By Harry Raymond

Ten Negro mothers, appearing as defense witnesses yesterday in the thought-control Board of Education trial of school teacher Alice Citron, dramatically described the accused teacher as one who gave unparalleled service in Harlem's P. S. 184, as well as in the Harlem community generally.

Their testimony, in addition, bolstered the defense contention that ouster proceedings against the teacher were motivated by jimcrow attitudes in the Board of Education.

The trial of Miss Citron, which began in the morning, concluded at 4 p.m., with trial examiner Theodore Kiendl reserving decision. He ordered Abraham Feingold, suspended mathematics teacher of Brooklyn Manual Training High School to appear at Board of Education headquarters at 10 a.m. today to face departmental trial.

Miss Citron, second of a group of eight suspended Jewish teachers to face purged trials, was charged with "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" for her refusal to be quizzed by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen on her political opinions.

Her "crime": She refused to tell Jansen whether or not she was a member of the Communist Party.

But the mothers of the Harlem school children and Abraham D. Gold, principal of PS 184 where Miss Citron taught for 11 years, delivered by their testimony a stinging rebuke to the entire school witchhunt.

Even Superintendent Jansen, the only prosecution witness, confessed under cross examination by Defense Attorney Thomas Russell Jones, that Miss Citron's classroom record was exemplary.

Mrs. Edith C. Joell, housewife of 121 W. 116 St., testified she knew Miss Citron for 12 years.

"I know her reputation through my association with her," Mrs. Joell declared. "She is a person known for her integrity, understanding and her efforts on behalf of the community."

Mrs. Joell told how Miss Citron worked both in and outside of the classroom to help her 12-year old daughter overcome shyness. She testified the teacher's

(Continued on Page 9)

Plan Minority Gov't in Israel

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 16 (UP).—Prime Minister David Ben Gurion told Parliament today he was not able to form a majority government and he suggested the formation of a minority government to rule until a general election.

Parliament votes on the proposal tonight. Ben Gurion said his proposed caretaker regime would include seven members of his own Mapai Party and one member of the Sphardi Party.

Ben Gurion resigned last night after a dispute with the orthodox religious bloc of his coalition, which claimed the new ministry of trades had not been allotted enough authority.

The religious leaders also said they were dissatisfied with the prime minister's refusal to promise a Sabbath observance law. The group wanted it incorporated in the bill which makes legal the 47-hour week.

The orthodox group also opposed importation of non-kosher meat.

bloccmf vbg xzfi cmf st vbg life

Report 2,958 Navy, Marine Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Navy today said that the Navy and Marine Corps suffered 2,958 casualties in Korean fighting through Oct. 12.

Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone, Navy medical inspector general, who recently returned from Korea, said these figures included 496 killed in action, 75 died of wounds, 2,337 wounded in action and 50 missing.

Jail for Strikers Threatened By Munitions Board Rules

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Labor has "no alternative to asking for—yes, and even striking for—sizable wage increases," it was declared by the **CIO News**, official organ of the CIO, in its issue published today.

This stand by the CIO runs into headlong conflict with the Munitions Board's recent regulations declaring that strikes are now defined as "sabotage." The board lists slowdown, spoilage of work, and even general union activity that usually precedes demands for higher wages as "sabotage."

This broad description of "sabotage" is included in a new booklet called the "Principles of Plant Protection" now being circulated among war contractors. It was prepared by the Industrial Security Division of the Manpower Office in the Munitions Board.

The board also suggests that all employes be put through loyalty checks.

DEFINE "SABOTAGE"

The industrialists are told that the "fomenting of strikes, unrest, personal antagonisms, excess or inopportune spoilage of work and 'slowdown' operations, provocation of fear or work-stoppage on account of false alarms" constitute "sabotage."

Under the Munitions Board's definition of "unrest" and fomenting of "personal antagonisms," the CIO can be accused of "sabotage." Every CIO member can be termed a saboteur or subversive.

Mere suspicion by the company of such activities can lead to immediate discharge of the suspected person or group of persons, the board's regulations said.

Under the board's rules, and with the application of the McCarran police state law, every striker could be put in jail for 10 years and fined $10,000.

Industrialists were also advised to use "careful judgment" in employing aliens. Hiring an alien increases the possibility of "introducing subversive aliens into the plant," the board said.

The Munitions Board warned the industrialists that "a definite distinction" must be made between some strikes and "legitimate disputes."

The warning, however, was lost on Secretary of the Air John McCone who several weeks ago told a congressional committee that the Air Force was prepared to use all the strike breaking methods at its command in the Goodrich Rubber Co. plant and a General Electric plant where workers are on strike.

The CIO's warning that other strikes may be the only way for working people to obtain higher wages is contained in a front page editorial in the **CIO News**. The paper declares that profiteers have "slashed the purchasing power of the nation's wage earners and have thus lowered their setandard of living."

It said the working people are "burned up" about increasing prices, increasing taxes, and increasing profits.

The Secret Seoul Documents

—See Page 10

Two on an Island

—See Page 3

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVII, No. 207 (12 Pages) Price 5 cents

New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1950

ANGERED MOTHERS HIT WAR PRIORITY IN BUDGET

By Michael Singer

The issues of peace and the local needs of New York's citizens were dramatically linked at a public hearing in City Hall yesterday as hundreds of angry mothers, progressive political representatives and Negro spokesmen ripped into the $486,000,000 City Planning Commission capital budget for 1951-52 as one dictated by war hysteria rather than the school,

(Continued on Page 9)

Ban on Cuban Journalist Shocks 'Editor & Publisher'

UPHOLDS RIGHTS FOR DAILY WORKER

The influential trade journal, **"Editor and Publisher,"** this week declared: "There is hardly a newspaperman in this country worth his salt who wouldn't defend the right of the Daily Worker to publish here."

The statement came in its lead editorial, which deplored the State Department ban last week on the Cuban publicist, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who was prohibited entry to attend the Inter-American Press Conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Rodriguez has been a leading figure in this press conference since its establishment immediately after the war. He was a Communist cabinet minister in the regime of former president Fulgencio Batista of Cuba.

The editorial says: "Newspaper editors and publishers from all over the hemisphere gathered here to discuss freedom of the press, among other things, and one of their number—a former officer of the international organization, if you please—could not gain access to this country." Actually Rodriguez is treasurer of the body that sponsored the 1950 conference. A storm of criticism has arisen in Latin America over his exclusion here.

The trade journal asks the pertinent question: "Does this country believe in world freedom of information, or doesn't it?"

"Does it," the magazine continues, "believe in those high sounding phrases expounded at the Geneva conference and elsewhere about the freedom to disseminate information across national boundaries and the freedom of access and travel for correspondents across those borders?"

"Can it believe all that," it states, "when it is closing its own borders to foreign newspapermen whose political views don't jibe with ours?"

HIGH PRINCIPLES

It gets to the basis of its position when it says: "High principles are involved and we think this country should be consistent."

It cites our Constitution that "guaranteed the right to speak and print all political colors." And it hopes that "consistency will never bring about the forced suspension of the Daily Worker as

(Continued on Page 9)

Vow Strike to Aid Victims of 'Loyalty' Oath

SEATTLE, Oct. 16.—A Pacific Coast caucus of Harry Bridges' longshore union has voted to stop work on any job from which a union member is barred by the government's "loyalty" screening program.

The caucus voted last night "full and solid support" to any member denied employment by the government purge. A spokesman said this meant the union was prepared to strike on any commercial loading job where a member was barred by the government.

The ILWU pledged its support to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and to any other union resisting "any screening or security program being used to discriminate against their members."

Harry Bridges attended the Seattle caucus along with 80 union members from all West Coast ports.

Stellato Trails In Council Vote

DEARBORN, Oct. 16.—Early returns for the Ford Local 600 general council election show anti-Stellato forces having 55 delegates and pro-Stellato 38.

It will be the general council delegates who will vote on the recommendations of the "trial" committee that is now listening to president Carl Stellato's charges that five shop leaders are "subservient" to the Communist Party.

The five are Ed Lock, president, Platsic B'ldg.; Paul Boatin, president, Motor B'ldg.; Nelson Davis, vice-president, Production Foundry; Dave Moore, vice-president, Gear and Axle; and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor B'ldg.

The old council included 97 anti-Stellato delegates and 101 for Stellato.

Chinese OK Entry Of Ships in Canton

HONG KONG, Oct. 16.—Chinese officials have authorized foreign shipping to stop at Canton.

How the McCarran Act Affects Labor Unions

By George Morris

BOTH WILLIAM GREEN and Philip Murray have declared publicly that they favor repeal of the McCarran police-state law on the ground that its "buckshot" formula endangers labor. Their latest view on that score was made known in relation to some of the results already evident at Ellis Island where, under provisions of the bill, hundreds of arrivals from foreign lands have been detained. The operation of the new law has already made ridiculous to the whole world our boast of being the "protector" of world democracy.

Less known to the average AFL or CIO unionist is some of the actual content of the bill and how it affects his union. While AFL and CIO organizations have done quite an educational job on the meaning of the Taft-Hartley law immediately after its enactment, not much, so far, has been done to show the average unionist why his organization opposed the McCarran monstrosity.

The absence of such education explains the contradiction of CIO opposition to the McCarran bill but the active participation of two CIO leaders in the drafting of the just overruled little McCarran registration law of Los Angeles.

•

THE FIRST QUESTION a trade unionist might ask is why the McCarran Act does not specify any PARTICULAR organization for its target? The name "Communist Party" or any other organization in America is not mentioned in any of the 116 sections of the law. Nor is the name of the Soviet Union or any other country outside of the United States mentioned. The law's provisions and penalties are aimed at alleged "Communist action organizations" or "Communist front organizations" or the "Communist movement" or a "Communist totalitarian dictatorship" or "worldwide Communist organization" and such expressions. Nothing is identified by name, location (except that it is on this globe), age or nationality.

As a matter of fact, there are no known organizations in the United States called "Communist action."

Only the Roman Catholic Church identifies its organizations in various fields throughout the world as "action" organizations. There is no known government in the world that answers to the description "Communist totalitarian dictatorship."

The McCarran law only sets forth what it regards as the pattern for "Communist action" and "Communist front" organizations. Any organization found to answer to the descriptions given in the law will fall in one or another of the categories and thus be subject to the prescribed registration provisions, bans and penalties.

The law deliberately refrains from being specific. The alleged reason for this is given as constitutional. But the law's very basis is the construction of two FLEXIBLE molds which henceforth are to be a PERMANENT measure of ANY organization in America. One type of organization could be compressed into the mold

(Continued on Page 6)

Pittsburgh UE Local Backs Progressive for Governor

EAST PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—United Electrical Workers Local 601, Independent, of the big Westinghouse plant, has endorsed the candidacy of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, nominee of the Progressive Party, for Governor, and of Progressive Party nominee Alexander Wright for Lieutenant Governor.

The local also endorsed two other candidates of the party: Thomas Quinn for State Assembly in the McKeesport District, and Fred Uzelac in the 10th Legislative District, Westmoreland County.

Fitzpatrick had been a local, district and national leader of UE for many years. Quinn is a former UE international field organizer. Wright is a former international executive board member of the CIO United Brick, Stone and Allied Products Workers Union. He is at present Western Pennsylvania regional director of the Progressive Party. Uzelac is a Grievance Committeeman of Renton Local 1993 of the United Mine Workers.

In a statement sent to other UE locals in the state, Porter Mechling, president of Local 601, said the majority of members who voted to endorse Fitzpatrick were registered Republicans and Democrats.

FITZPATRICK

Promises Aid Of Austria Nazis Against USSR

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16 — Dr. Karl Gruber, foreign minister of occupied Austria, said today that Nazi elements in Austria would side with the west if it came to a war with the Soviet Union.

Dr. Gruber, who will speak at a Foreign Policy Association meeting at International House tonight, was interviewed on his arrival at Moisant airport with his wife and aides.

Miss Alice Citron, suspended teacher, reads draft of statement issued by parents at Public School 184 to protest witchhunt against teachers. Seated (l to r.) are: Mrs. Edith Joell, Miss Citron, Mrs. Nellie Elskoe and Mrs. Ethel Taylor. Standing: Mrs. Grace White, Mrs. Hazel Thomas, Mrs. Pearl Messia and Mrs. Ida Jackson.

10 Negro Mothers Testify For Suspended Teacher

By Harry Raymond

Ten Negro mothers, appearing as defense witnesses yesterday in the thought-control Board of Education trial of school teacher Alice Citron, dramatically described the accused teacher as one who gave unparalleled service in Harlem's P. S. 184, as well as in the Harlem community generally.

Their testimony, in addition, bolstered the defense contention that ouster proceedings against the teacher were motivated by jimcrow attitudes in the Board of Education.

The trial of Miss Citron, which began in the morning, concluded at 4 p.m., with trial examiner Theodore Kiendl reserving decision. He ordered Abraham Feingold, suspended mathematics teacher of Brooklyn Manual Training High School to appear at Board of Education headquarters at 10 a.m. today to face departmental trial.

Miss Citron, second of a group of eight suspended Jewish teachers to face purged trials, was charged with "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" for her refusal to be quizzed by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen on her political opinions.

Her "crime": She refused to tell Jansen whether or not she was a member of the Communist Party.

But the mothers of the Harlem school children and Abraham D. Gold, principal of PS 184 where Miss Citron taught for 11 years, delivered by their testimony a stinging rebuke to the entire school witchhunt.

Even Superintendent Jansen, the only prosecution witness, confessed under cross examination by Defense Attorney Thomas Russell Jones, that Miss Citron's classroom record was exemplary.

Mrs. Edith C. Joell, housewife of 121 W. 116 St., testified she knew Miss Citron for 12 years.

"I know her reputation through my association with her," Mrs. Joell declared. "She is a person known for her integrity, understanding and her efforts on behalf of the community."

Mrs. Joell told how Miss Citron worked both in and outside of the classroom to help her 12-year old daughter overcome shyness. She testified the teacher's

(Continued on Page 9)

Plan Minority Gov't in Israel

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 16 (UP).—Prime Minister David Ben Gurion told Parliament today he was not able to form a majority government and he suggested the formation of a minority government to rule until a general election.

Parliament votes on the proposal tonight. Ben Gurion said his proposed caretaker regime would include seven members of his own Mapai Party and one member of the Sphardi Party.

Ben Gurion resigned last night after a dispute with the orthodox religious bloc of his coalition, which claimed the new ministry of trades had not been allotted enough authority.

The religious leaders also said they were dissatisfied with the prime minister's refusal to promise a Sabbath observance law. The group wanted it incorporated in the bill which makes legal the 47-hour week.

The orthodox group also opposed importation of non-kosher meat.

bloccmf vbg xzfi cmf st vbg life

Report 2,958 Navy, Marine Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Navy today said that the Navy and Marine Corps suffered 2,958 casualties in Korean fighting through Oct. 12.

Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone, Navy medical inspector general, who recently returned from Korea, said these figures included 496 killed in action, 75 died of wounds, 2,337 wounded in action and 50 missing.

U. S. Officer Says Rhee Slew Many Civilians

"We found that when the war started, the South Koreans had gathered all the Communists they could find and shot 'em."

This is the story told last week by Lieutenant Roger Snodgrass, from Oklahoma City, to the **Daily Oklahoman** on his return from the Korean battlefront.

Lieut. Snodgrass is now on emergency leave. He arrived at Pusan three weeks after the fighting started, was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division, Quartermaster company, and became director of the Division's cemetery at Masan.

"Our job was to go out and pick up the bodies in the front lines as quickly as possible," he told the **Oklahoman** interviewer. "Then bury them, also as quickly as possible."

"We kept the burial ground as clean as we could but every time the wind was right we got a terrific odor. I sent one of my sergeants to check four caves in the side of a mountain about 300 yards away. He found from 300 to 500 bodies of Koreans.

"We found that when the war started the South Koreans had gathered all the Communists they could find and shot 'em. I got a bulldozer and closed the mouth of the cave."

The lieutenant said the American troops were very hard hit when they were ordered to "fight to the death" for a country "they felt meant nothing to them."

"We couldn't see fighting to the death for that place," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Top Nazi Freed By McCloy, Kneels At Grave of Pals

LANDSBERG, Germany, Oct. 16 (UP).—Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, former Nazi Ambassador to the Vatican, knelt at the graves of Germany's war criminals today after he walked from Landsberg prison, a free man, whose release was ordered by U. S. High Commissionr John J. McCloy.

Weizsaecker, once State Secretary of the Foreign Office and himself a convicted war criminal, emerged into the morning sunlight from the great, gray prison on the arm of his wife.

Clutched in his trembling right hand was the order for his release, issued by McCloy Saturday, after he had served three years, two months and 21 days of an original seven-year sentence.

"I have nothing to say," he told reporters, "except that my one wish is to get home as soon as possible to Lindau (near the Swiss-German frontier)."

On the way home he and his wife stopped at the Landsberg Cemetery.

Prison authorities have never revealed the identities of those buried at Landsberg in order to prevent the cemetery from becoming a "martyrs' shrine." But Weizsaecker and his wife knelt briefly beside the unmarked graves, identified only by number.

Weizsaecker's case was one of the most controversial of all the war crimes trials. Placed in the dock with 20 other Hitler subordinates, he was convicted of helping plot and wage aggressive war. This later was reduced to five years when he was ruled guilty only of aiding the deportation of Jews to Poland for slave labor.

Colorado Students Defy Pressure, Won't Sign Phony Scroll

BOULDER, Color., Oct. 16.—The Freedom Scroll crusade is "one of the crudest propaganda techniques I've ever seen," it was declared here by a member of the University of Colorado Student Council. Refusal by five of the 13 student commissioners of the University to sign the so-called freedom document has stirred up a hornets' nest here among reactionaries, and has evoked editorial attack in the **Denver Post**. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower initiated the campaign in Denver on Labor Day.

Student commissioner Dan Hoffman, quoted in the campus daily, **Gold and Silver**, said of the crusade."

"I wouldn't sign it on my death bed. It is one of the crudest propaganda techniques I've ever seen. It is a complete play on the overweight emotions of the American people."

Another student Commissioner, Dick Heath, said of the petition:

"I just want to find out what will happen if I don't. It looks like an Eisenhower-for-Presiednt promotion."

George Christiansen, vice-chair-

(Continued on Page 9)

UN Nears Vote on Dulles Proposal

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 16.—Over the carefully-reasoned protests of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky, the UN Political Committee headed tonight toward acceptance of the American-sponsored plan to revamp the United Nations into a full-fledged military alliance, with the heart cut out of the UN Security Council.

Today's debate, in which Vishinsky's position found an echo in the stand of Syria and Lebanon, featured a strong attack against the John Foster Dulles plan by Stefan Wierblowski of Poland, A. M. Baranovsky of the Soviet Ukraine, and Dr. Vavro Hajdu of Czechoslovakia.

They all opposed that part of the proposal, engineered by the United States, which would permit the calling of a 24-hour emergency General Assembly by the Security Council "on the vote of any seven members."

The point is that if "any seven members" of the Council were allowed to call such an emergency session, the heart would be cut out of the principle of unanimity, or the veto, on which the Council is now based under the terms of the charter.

As conceived at San Francisco in 1945, the charter provides that all substantive actions by the UN Security Council dealing with breaches of the peace or aggression require the unanimity of the big five powers. The Dulles plan would cut this provision out.

Vishinsky, who also insisted that any emergency session of the General Assembly should be called on two-weeks notice and not 24 hours, argued that if Dulles wanted to

(Continued on Page 9)

Uphold Federal Right To Tidelands Oil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Supreme Court today upheld the Federal Government's claim to submerged lands off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana which are estimated to contain 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 barrels of oil.

It finally settled the 18-month-old Tidelands dispte by refusing to reconsider the decision it handed down last June.

Viet Nam Troops Free Another Town

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Oct. 16.—The Viet Nam People's Liberation Army has freed the north Indo-China fort of Nacham, less than 20 miles above the hub city of Hanoi and rolling south, the French colonialists admitted today.

Gen. Marcel Carpentier has pulled his troops, in retreat since Sept. 18, back to Dongdang.

Carpentier also ordered all civilians to evacuate the huge stone and adobe fortress town of Langson, nine miles to the south. Langson is the most heavily fortified in what once was a chain of forts.

Ho Chi-min, chairman of the Viet Nam People's Republic, issued a communique asserting the People's Army had "smashed open" the French defense line. From Laokay to Dongdang, roughly 236 miles, is now in the People's Army's hands.

The French forces in Indo-China include 150,000 regular army troops and foreign legionnaires. Ho is reported by French officials to command a regular army of 80,000 plus perhaps 100,000 in

(Continued on Page 9)

98.44% of Voters Back East Reich Gov't

BERLIN, Oct. 16. — Support for the government of the German People's Democratic Republic was voted yesterday by 98.44 percent of the eligible voters, it was announced today.

Breakdown of results were as follows:

Eligible voters, 12,331,305.

Votes cast, 12,139,932.

Votes valid, 12,124,289.

Votes invalid, 15,643.

Votes in favor of candidates, 12,088,745.

Votes against candidates, 35,544.

MacA Troops Push Nearer to Pyongyang

Tank-led MacArthur troops were reported yesterday to have reached "open country" 42 miles from Pyongyang, capital of North Korea. The U. S. 1st Cavalry Division drove seven miles and seized Sohung, 42 miles southwest of Pyongyang, on the main highway from Seoul, dispatches from Eighth Army headquarters said. The First Cavalry, it was stated, reached within 24 miles of Sariwon, an important market center and the last major city on the road to Pyongyang.

On the cavalry's right, Rhee's First Division reached Suan, 37 miles east-southeast of Pyongyang.

Late reports stated that Rhee's Eighth Division entered Ungdam, 47 miles east of Pyongyang and south of the east-west Wonsan-Pyongyang highway.

Airplane scouts reported that the Korean defenders were building a new series of entrenchments east-northeast of Pyongyang.

Bad weather limited air sorties to a total of 96, concentrated on the country ahead of the U.S. First Cavalry. In addition, however, B-29 superfortresses attacked Chongjin, Songjin and other northeast coast targets with the aid of radar.

Spokesmen for Syngman Rhee boasted yesterday that plans were being made for local and provincial officials in the conquered territory to be handpicked by the Rhee regime.

Two on an Island

By Alan Max

For several years now, people have been urging President Truman to take a peace trip and meet the head of a very important state. And now he has done so.

With the graciousness that befits the head of our powerful country, Mr. Truman has traveled thousands of miles to meet the ruler of the Pacific. For General McArthur runs Japan, a good part of Korea, personally owns a considerable portion of the Philippines and, any day now, may crown himself Emperor of All Asia.

Mr. Truman, although the elected head only of the United States, by virtue of this position has also become President of Latin-America, Western Europe, parts of the Middle East, Africa, and the Atom-bomb. So the Wake Island meeting represented a meeting of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

Differences of ideology (Truman is a Democrat and McArthur a Republican) were not allowed to interfere with the attempt of the two to work out what the President called "plans for peace."

At the same time, the Potentate of the East did not permit the matter of rank to interfere with his conference with the President from the West. The four-star general overlooked as far as possible the fact that Mr. Truman was only a captain in World War I, although naturally he could not be expected to salute a captain and, according to the New York Times, did not do so.

Mr. Truman has always taken the position that he could not meet the head of an important foreign state unless there was first a "demonstration of deeds for peace." Naturally, General McArthur amply filled this bill of particulars with his peaceful invasion of Korea, his peaceful bombing of war-like schools, hospitals and homes, his peaceful seizure of China's Formosa and his peaceful statement to the V.F.W. a few weeks ago of the need for a chain of air-fields along the Asian coast for the peaceful bombing of Vladivostok.

It all goes to show that where there is a will for peace, differences of geography and politics can be placed in the background. The Truman-McArthur meeting undoubtedly laid the basis for future cooperation. Or is the word "bases"?

Peace Will Win, Says Soviet Parley

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UP).—Speakers at the annual National Conference of Soviet Peace Partisans quoted numerous American sources today to the effect that the United States is planning to atomize the Soviet Union.

They voiced confidence, however, in the possible co-existence of two worlds and the eventful triumph of the cause of peace because "the forces of peace throughout the world are stronger than the warmongers."

The conference opened in the Soviet Trade Union Hall under the chairmanship of Alexander Fadeyev, Soviet writer. Some 2,000 delegates, representing workers, farmers, writers and scientific and religious organizations, heard the principal speaker, poet Nikolai Tikhonov, denounce American "warmongers" who he said were trying to unleash a third world war.

Tikhonov, president of the Soviet Peace Committee named President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and numerous Senators, Representatives, cabinet members, generals, scientists and newspapermen. He said the men he named had conspired to bring about a war and insure American domination and that "American imperialists are acting like Hitler madmen."

Earlier Fadeyev characterized "American imperialism" as "the beastliest of all imperialisms in the history of the world."

Tikhonov denounced what he termed American aggression in Korea, assailed the advocates of preventive war and quoted numerous American sources to the effect that Americans are planning to atomize the USSR.

He an other speakers contrasted the Soviet peace policy exemplified by the reduction of the arms budget and construction of new industrial plants with the increased militarization in America.

Speakers cited the airplane incident in the Yellow Sea and the Vladivostok area as evidence of American "provocation," but declared the Soviet people will not yield to further provocation.

The conference agenda includes the election of delegates to the November Congress of World Peace Partisans in Sheffield, England, adoption of a program calling for the banning of atombombs and other weapons of mass destruction, reduction of all armaments, and the outlawing of all war propaganda.

Among foreign guests at the conference were biochemist D. D. Crowther, president of the British Peace Committee, whom Fadeyev invited to sit on the platform behind the red-plush covered presidential table.

Seated at the table were the most distinguished members of the Soviet Peace Committee: Sergei Vavilov, president of the Academy of Sciences; Trofim Lysenko, president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences; composer Dmitri Shostakovich, historian Evgeni Tarle, and metropolitan Nikolai Krutitsky.

The marble hall was filled to capacity with delegates, including several rows of church dignitaries. There were metropolitans and bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church and high clergy of the Buddhist, Moslem, Baptist, Greek Catholic and Roman Catholic churches.

Wallander Called By Gambling Jury

Two intimates of former Mayor O'Dwyer will be summoned to tell what they know of police-gambling connections before the Brooklyn Grand Jury probe, it was learned yesterday. They are former Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander, now director of the city's civil defense program, and ex-Deputy Commissioner Frank C. Bals.

In 1946 the two were involved in a dispute replete with reports of "shakedowns" of bookmakers. Bals, at that time, was O'Dwyer's personal pick to head a special "racket-busting squad" in the Police Department. One of the squad members, patrolman John Gilgan, was suspended by Police Commissioner Murphy last Saturday following revelations that he allegedly received gifts and a television set from bookie czar Harry Gross, now on $250,000 bail in the Brooklyn probe. Gross is being held in jail. Gilgan will appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

On Jan. 15, 1947, Bals resigned from the department, and Wallander, it was learned, accepted the resignation heartily.

The summons to both former high police officials who were joined for so long with O'Dwyer led to the belief that O'Dwyer himself would be called.

On the political front yesterday, ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, former Fusion leader, denied he backed Tammany mayoralty candidate Pecora.

Walter A. Lynch, Democratic candidate for Governor, yesterday jeered at Gov. Dewey's proposal that Gen. Eisenhower be the GOP presidential nominee in 1952.

"Dewey," said Lynch, "will be for Eisenhower only so long as Eisenhower does not interfere with Dewey's chances for a presidential nomination. Dewey is always for Dewey."

CP Election Talk on WMCA Tomorrow

The election campaign of the Communist Party goes into high-gear this week with three radio talks over WMCA, 570 kc., tomorrow, Thursday and Friday nights, 9:05-9:15 p.m.

Horace Marshall, organizational secretary of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, and former secretary to ex-city Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., will speak tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Joseph Burchholz, N. Y. State secretary for the Labor Youth League, will speak Thursday.

Howard Johnson, N. Y. State CP educational director, will speak Friday.

Ross Charges Dewey Evades Graft Probe

Paul L. Ross, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, last night charged that Gov. Dewey was pigeon-holing his sworn petition which "documents the whole story" of citywide graft and demands a sweeping investigation similar to the Seabury probe.

Speaking over WMCA from 9:30 to 9:45, Ross said his petition was sent to Dewey Sept. 28 but it was being sat on "by the same forces responsible fo rthe mess of political corruption," he declared.

VOTE OUT GAMBLERS BY VOTING ALP, SAYS McMANUS

The only way gambling can be run out of our way of life, it was declared last night by John T. McManus, American Labor Party choice for Governor, is for the people themselves "to run their own ogevrnment with candidates chosen by themselves, and not by the gangster-ridden machines and tinhorns."

Charging that corruption and graft was a two-party affair, McManus said over WNEW, "The gambling racket is big business in New York State—but it is just as big in Tweedledewey's upstate bailiwick as it is in New York City."

The people, said McManus, are concerned "with housing, and with food prices, with jobs, with a peaceful life for their children, not with $2 horse bets."

Moscow Children See Chinese Art Exhibit

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW

WALKING DOWN the street I noticed a schoolboy, about 12 years old, books under his arm, stop in front of a poster. He beckoned a companion and they began an animated discussion of the announcement that a Chinese art exhibition had opened in the Tretyakov Gallery.

I have been to art museums in New York, Detroit, Washington and also to the Louvre in Paris. But there's nothing like visiting a Soviet museum of art. Right now people by the tens of thousands are flocking to see the Chinese art exhibit; I was there for the opening ceremonies on the first anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, Oct. 1. It was my second visit to the Tretyakov galleries.

More fascinating than anything else is to observe the people who come to the museum. First the numbers are awesome. They crowd through the corridors and exhibition rooms the way people do at the Roxy, or at a World Series game in Yankee Stadium. They come in endless streams and they're people whose counterparts in Paris, New York or London don't visit art museums.

I watched one elderly couple who I felt sure were farmers. I persuaded my companion to speak to them, and my hunch was right.

You see children in the museum. But not

(Continued on page 8)

Bare Use of Japanese In Rhee, MacA Armies

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Japanese troops are being used by both Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his puppet, Syngman Rhee, in the North Korean fighting, it was formally charged today by the Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

A telegram to the UN Security Council, made public here, charged that "a considerable number" of Japanese troops took part in the fighting in the "Seoul district."

A "considerable force" of Japanese, according to the same telegram, form part of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions of the Syngman Rhee army, and fought with it at Chorwon.

The telegram said that "the reappearance of the detestable Japanese Samurais" on Korea—after the 30-yearoccupation until 1945—was "striking proof of the existence of a secret agreement between the American and Japanese imperialists" against Korea and all the peoples of Asia.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co. Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct 22, 1947, at the post office at New York N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
Daily Worker Only	3.00	5.75	10.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

Jail for Strikers Threatened

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Labor has "no alternative to asking for—yes, and even striking for—sizable wage increases," it was declared by the CIO News, official organ of the CIO, in its issue published today.

This stand by the CIO runs into headlong conflict with the Munitions Board's recent regulations declaring that strikes are now defined as "sabotage." The board lists slowdown, spoilage of work, and even general union activity that usually precedes demands for higher wages as "sabotage."

This broad description of "sabotage" is included in a new booklet called the "Principles of Plant Protection" now being circulated among war contractors. It was prepared by the Industrial Security Division of the Manpower Office in the Munitions Board.

The board also suggests that all employes be put through loyalty checks.

The industrialists are told that the "fomenting of strikes, unrest, personal antagonisms, excess or inopportune spoilage of work and 'slowdown' operations, provocation of fear or work-stoppage on account of false alarms" constitute "sabotage."

Under the Munitions Board's definition of "unrest" and fomenting of "personal antagonisms," the CIO can be accused of "sabotage." Every CIO member can be termed a saboteur or subversive.

Mere suspicion by the company of such activities can lead to immediate discharge of the suspected person or group of persons, the board's regulations said.

Under the board's rules, and with the application of the McCarran police state law, every striker could be put in jail for 10 years and fined $10,000.

Industrialists were also advised to use "careful judgment" in employing aliens. Hiring an alien increases the possibility of "introducing subversive aliens into the plant," the board said.

The Munitions Board warned the industrialists that "a definite distinction" must be made between some strikes and "legitimate disputes."

The warning, however, was lost on Secretary of the Air John McCone who several weeks ago told a congressional committee that the Air Force was prepared to use all the strike breaking methods at its command in the Goodrich Rubber Co. plant and a General Electric plant where workers are on strike.

U. S. Officer Says Rhee Slew Many Civilians

"We found that when the war started, the South Koreans had gathered all the Communists they could find and shot 'em."

This is the story told last week by Lieutenant Roger Snodgrass, from Oklahoma City, to the **Daily Oklahoman** on his return from the Korean battlefront.

Lieut. Snodgrass is now on emergency leave. He arrived at Pusan three weeks after the fighting started, was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division, Quartermaster company, and became director of the Division's cemetery at Masan.

"Our job was to go out and pick up the bodies in the front lines as quickly as possible," he told the **Oklahoman** interviewer. "Then bury them, also as quickly as possible."

"We kept the burial ground as clean as we could but every time the wind was right we got a terrific odor. I sent one of my sergeants to check four caves in the side of a mountain about 300 yards away. He found from 300 to 500 bodies of Koreans.

"We found that when the war started the South Koreans had gathered all the Communists they could find and shot 'em. I got a bulldozer and closed the mouth of the cave."

The lieutenant said the American troops were very hard hit when they were ordered to "fight to the death" for a country "they felt meant nothing to them."

"We couldn't see fighting to the death for that place," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Top Nazi Freed By McCloy, Kneels At Grave of Pals

LANDSBERG, Germany, Oct. 16 (UP).—Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, former Nazi Ambassador to the Vatican, knelt at the graves of Germany's war criminals today after he walked from Landsberg prison, a free man, whose release was ordered by U. S. High Commissionr John J. McCloy.

Weizsaecker, once State Secretary of the Foreign Office and himself a convicted war criminal, emerged into the morning sunlight from the great, gray prison on the arm of his wife.

Clutched in his trembling right hand was the order for his release, issued by McCloy Saturday, after he had served three years, two months and 21 days of an original seven-year sentence.

"I have nothing to say," he told reporters, "except that my one wish is to get home as soon as possible to Lindau (near the Swiss-German frontier)."

On the way home he and his wife stopped at the Landsberg Cemetery.

Prison authorities have never revealed the identities of those buried at Landsberg in order to prevent the cemetery from becoming a "martyrs' shrine." But Weizsaecker and his wife knelt briefly beside the unmarked graves, identified only by number.

Weizsaecker's case was one of the most controversial of all the war crimes trials. Placed in the dock with 20 other Hitler subordinates, he was convicted of helping plot and wage aggressive war. This later was reduced to five years when he was ruled guilty only of aiding the deportation of Jews to Poland for slave labor.

Colorado Students Defy Pressure, Won't Sign Phony Scroll

BOULDER, Color., Oct. 16.—The Freedom Scroll crusade is "one of the crudest propaganda techniques I've ever seen," it was declared here by a member of the University of Colorado Student Council. Refusal by five of the 13 student commissioners of the University to sign the so-called freedom document has stirred up a hornets' nest here among reactionaries, and has evoked editorial attack in the **Denver Post**. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower initiated the campaign in Denver on Labor Day.

Student commissioner Dan Hoffman, quoted in the campus daily, **Gold and Silver**, said of the crusade."

"I wouldn't sign it on my death bed. It is one of the crudest propaganda techniques I've ever seen. It is a complete play on the overweight emotions of the American people."

Another student Commissioner, Dick Heath, said of the petition:

"I just want to find out what will happen if I don't. It looks like an Eisenhower-for-Presiednt promotion."

George Christiansen, vice-chair-

(Continued on Page 9)

Viet Nam Troops Free Another Town

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Oct. 16.—The Viet Nam People's Liberation Army has freed the north Indo-China fort of Nacham, less than 20 miles above the hub city of Hanoi and rolling south, the French colonialists admitted today.

Gen. Marcel Carpentier has pulled his troops, in retreat since Sept. 18, back to Dongdang.

Carpentier also ordered all civilians to evacuate the huge stone and adobe fortress town of Langson, nine miles to the south. Langson is the most heavily fortified in what once was a chain of forts.

Ho Chi-min, chairman of the Viet Nam People's Republic, issued a communique asserting the People's Army had "smashed open" the French defense line. From Laokay to Dongdang, roughly 236 miles, is now in the People's Army's hands.

The French forces in Indo-China include 150,000 regular army troops and foreign legionnaires. Ho is reported by French officials to command a regular army of 80,000 plus perhaps 100,000 in

(Continued on Page 9)

UN Nears Vote on Dulles Proposal

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 16.—Over the carefully-reasoned protests of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky, the UN Political Committee headed tonight toward acceptance of the American-sponsored plan to revamp the United Nations into a full-fledged military alliance, with the heart cut out of the UN Security Council.

Today's debate, in which Vishinsky's position found an echo in the stand of Syria and Lebanon, featured a strong attack against the John Foster Dulles plan by Stefan Wierblowski of Poland, A. M. Baranovsky of the Soviet Ukraine, and Dr. Vavro Hajdu of Czechoslovakia.

They all opposed that part of the proposal, engineered by the United States, which would permit the calling of a 24-hour emergency General Assembly by the Security Council "on the vote of any seven members."

The point is that if "any seven members" of the Council were allowed to call such an emergency session, the heart would be cut out of the principle of unanimity, or the veto, on which the Council is now based under the terms of the charter.

As conceived at San Francisco in 1945, the charter provides that all substantive actions by the UN Security Council dealing with breaches of the peace or aggression require the unanimity of the big five powers. The Dulles plan would cut this provision out.

Vishinsky, who also insisted that any emergency session of the General Assembly should be called on two-weeks notice and not 24 hours, argued that if Dulles wanted to

(Continued on Page 9)

Uphold Federal Right To Tidelands Oil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Supreme Court today upheld the Federal Government's claim to submerged lands off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana which are estimated to contain 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 barrels of oil.

It finally settled the 18-month-old Tidelands dispte by refusing to reconsider the decision it handed down last June.

98.44% of Voters Back East Reich Gov't

BERLIN, Oct. 16. — Support for the government of the German People's Democratic Republic was voted yesterday by 98.44 percent of the eligible voters, it was announced today.

Breakdown of results were as follows:

Eligible voters, 12,331,305.

Votes cast, 12,139,932.

Votes valid, 12,124,289.

Votes invalid, 15,643.

Votes in favor of candidates, 12,088,745.

Votes against candidates, 35,544.

MacA Troops Push Nearer to Pyongyang

Tank-led MacArthur troops were reported yesterday to have reached "open country" 42 miles from Pyongyang, capital of North Korea. The U. S. 1st Cavalry Division drove seven miles and seized Sohung, 42 miles southwest of Pyongyang, on the main highway from Seoul, dispatches from Eighth Army headquarters said. The First Cavalry, it was stated, reached within 24 miles of Sariwon, an important market center and the last major city on the road to Pyongyang.

On the cavalry's right, Rhee's First Division reached Suan, 37 miles east-southeast of Pyongyang.

Late reports stated that Rhee's Eighth Division entered Ungdam, 47 miles east of Pyongyang and south of the east-west Wonsan-Pyongyang highway.

Airplane scouts reported that the Rhee regime Korean defenders were building a new series of entrenchments east-northeast of Pyongyang.

Bad weather limited air sorties to a total of 96, concentrated on the country ahead of the U.S. First Cavalry. In addition, however, B-29 superfortresses attacked Chongjin, Songjin and other northeast coast targets with the aid of radar.

Spokesmen for Syngman Rhee boasted yesterday that plans were being made for local and provincial officials in the conquered territory to be handpicked by the Rhee regime.

Two on an Island

By Alan Max

For several years now, people have been urging President Truman to take a peace trip and meet the head of a very important state. And now he has done so.

With the graciousness that befits the head of our powerful country, Mr. Truman has traveled thousands of miles to meet the ruler of the Pacific. For General McArthur runs Japan, a good part of Korea, personally owns a considerable portion of the Philippines and, any day now, may crown himself Emperor of All Asia.

Mr. Truman, although the elected head only of the United States, by virtue of this position has also become President of Latin-America, Western Europe, parts of the Middle East, Africa, and the Atom-bomb. So the Wake Island meeting represented a meeting of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

Differences of ideology (Truman is a Democrat and McArthur a Republican) were not allowed to interfere with the attempt of the two to work out what the President called "plans for peace."

At the same time, the Potentate of the East did not permit the matter of rank to interfere with his conference with the President from the West. The four-star general overlooked as far as possible the fact that Mr. Truman was only a captain in World War I, although naturally he could not be expected to salute a captain and, according to the New York Times, did not do so.

Mr. Truman has always taken the position that he could not meet the head of an important foreign state unless there was first a "demonstration of deeds for peace." Naturally, General McArthur amply filled this bill of particulars with his peaceful invasion of Korea, his peaceful bombing of war-like schools, hospitals and homes, his peaceful seizure of China's Formosa and his peaceful statement to the V.F.W. a few weeks ago of the need for a chain of air-fields along the Asian coast for the peaceful bombing of Vladivostok.

It all goes to show that where there is a will for peace, differences of geography and politics can be placed in the background. The Truman-McArthur meeting undoubtedly laid the basis for future cooperation. Or is the word "bases"?

Lawyers in Detroit Bar 'Loyalty' Oath

By William Allan

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—A "loyalty" oath was tabled by a membership meeting of the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. The loyalty oath idea was introduced by certain members with the obvious idea of disrupting and splitting the unity of the organization.

An unsuccessful attempt to lead a "march" out of the Guild, the tabling of the oath followed. Three judges, among whom was Judge Ida Jayne, Republican, resigned with loud noises about "Communist maneuvering" and "parliamentary tactics."

So far as can be learned, only a handful of lawyers went with the judges. The vast majority of the 400 Guild members refuse to be stampeded.

Harold Cranefield, president of the Guild here and chief counsel for the CIO United Auto Workers, declared, "It is unfair of Judge Jayne to characterize the action of the membership as evasive or as a parliamentary maneuver.

AWAIT NATIONAL ACTION

The membership meeting of the Guild, which tabled the motion to sign loyalty oaths by a 3-2 vote, agreed to call another meeting within three weeks, when the national board meets in New York. It was presumed that the Detroit chapter's future action would be guided by the national board's decision.

Meanwhile five judges still remained members of the Guild, Probate Jurge Patrick H. O'Brien, Recorders Court judges John P. Scallen, George Murphy, Joseph Gillis and Circuit Court Commissioner William Krueger.

Recorders Court Judge George Murphy, brother of the late U. S. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, commented: "I have noticed that whenever the Bill of Rights needs defending, the Lawyers Guild is in the front of the battle."

Judge O'Brien said: "I see no reason for Guild members to take any further oath than that already required for Guild membership and certainly the oath that lawyers take for admission to the bar should suffice."

Disease Kills 4 Infants in Hospital

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (UP).—Doctors fought today to save six newborn babies stricken in the Grant Hospital nursery by a disease which already had killed four infants.

Two of the babies were in serious condition.

Postmortems on the four victims showed that their livers were enlarged, a possible sign of a malady known as toxic hepatitis, doctors said.

Further tests were being run, however, to determine whether the ailment was infantile diarrhea, a disease which has struck in many hospital nurseries throughout the country in recent years.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co. Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos	6 mos	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
Daily Worker Only	3.00	5.75	10.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

Moscow Children See Chinese Art Exhibit

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW

WALKING DOWN the street I noticed a schoolboy, about 12 years old, books under his arm, stop in front of a poster. He beckoned a companion and they began an animated discussion of the announcement that a Chinese art exhibition had opened in the Tretyakov Gallery.

I have been to art museums in New York, Detroit, Washington and also to the Louvre in Paris. But there's nothing like visiting a Soviet museum of art. Right now people by the tens of thousands are flocking to see the Chinese art exhibit; I was there for the opening ceremonies on the first anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, Oct. 1. It was my second visit to the Tretyakov galleries.

More fascinating than anything else is to observe the people who come to the museum. First the numbers are awesome. They crowd through the corridors and exhibition rooms the way people do at the Roxy, or at a World Series game in Yankee Stadium. They come in endless streams and they're people whose counterparts in Paris, New York or London don't visit art museums.

I watched one elderly couple who I felt sure were farmers. I persuaded my companion to speak to them, and my hunch was right.

You see children in the museum. But not

(Continued on page 8)

DOLLAR MARKET BASKET OF 1939 NOW COSTS $1.65

In a little over 10 years, the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar has decreased almost 40 cents, the National Industrial Conference Board, big business research agency, said here last week.

"With the January, 1939, dollar equal to 100 cents, the purchasing power had decreased to 60.7 cents by August, 1950," the NICB pointed out.

As a result, moderate income families are now spending almost $1.65 for the same market basket they bought in January, 1939, for $1. "Food costs more than doubled" in the decade, the agency said.

In dollars and cents, the NICB explained, housewives have "to pay over 70 cents for the same amount of food previously bought for 33 cents."

Chevy Local Nixes Purge of Progressive

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 16.—A trial committee of the United Auto Workers Chevrolet Local 659 exonerated Theodore Karpel, who was up for trial on charges of being a member of a "subversive" organization and conduct unbecoming a member.

Some of the charges against Karpel were that he had circulated a petition against the five-year GM contract; had helped to bring a movie to Flint in which Paul Robeson played a part; had been evicted from his residence by a landlord on the grounds of being a "subversive" (he had brought Negro shopmates to the house.)

Lawrence Jones, committee secretary, was quoted in the **Detroit Free Press** as saying that Karpel was cleared of all charges. Jones said that the alleged subversive film was actually patriotic and favorable to unions. The title was "My Native Land."

The Flint Journal carries a story last week that the vote on the Karpel case was five to two. The charges against Karpel were reportedly signed by 115 Chevrolet workers. **The Flint Journal** reports that 98 withdrew their names later. Also said the **Flint Journal** it is reported that the trial committee will ask for charges against members signing the charges against Karpel.

Meanwhile charges against Berry Blassingame of Buick Local 599 were reported to have been heard and the trial committee is now considering its decision, which will be made to the November membeship meeting.

Blassingame is a Negro trade union leader in the Saginaw Valley area, has 21 years seniority at Buick and is considered one of the bulwarks of progressive unionism in Flint.

He is also vice president of the NAACP and is one of the leaders of the Third Ward in Flint, where at GM plants.

Prosecutor against Blassingame was one Jake Waldo, long known in Flint as a political back and a bondsman around the courts.

Ex-Nazi Aide Seeks To Get Back Into US

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Paul Knauer, former vice-president of the Milwaukee pro-Nazi German American Citizens Alliance, is pulling strings to get back to this country. His family lives in this city.

He was a close associate of George Froboese, midwestern leader of the Nazi Bund, who committed suicide to avoid imprisonment in World War II.

Knauer lost his citizenship for pro-Nazi activities and was deported to Germany with 56 others in July, 1948, after a long fight to keep his citizenship papers. His lawyer, James J. Laughlin of Washington, is pressing for Congressional action to permit him and 56 others to return to this country. Sen. William Langer was instrumental in delaying his deportation.

Knauer now claims, according to the **Milwaukee Journal**, "that the real danger to this country now comes from communism rather than nazism."

His case filled the Milwaukee papers several years ago. A number of German-Americans furnished the facts on Knauer that finally clinched the Department of Justice's case against him.

Ironically enough, the German-Americans who provided evidence of his Nazi affiliations are now suspect in the eyes of the FBI. It is reported that a number of these anti-fascists are under investigation and in danger of persecution and loss of livelihood. Before and during the war they were considered patriotic, now they are looked upon as possible "subversives" by the FBI.

Another "premature anti-Communist," Paul Schmidt, was enabled early this year to return to his wife in Milwaukee, through the efforts of Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin and Sen. William Langer. The State Department was fully aware that he was a former member of the Nazi party.

The **Milwaukee Journal** of January 13, 1950 stated "That is a matter of record." The **Journal** said of Schmidt: "There is nothing to confirm or refute the information given to editors of the **Milwaukee Deutsche Zeitung** that Schmidt moved to Paris during the German occupation and was in control of a Paris newspaper under the Nazis. Schmidt himself denies this but refuses to say what he did in Germany."

Sen. Wiley was quoted in the **Journal** of Jan. 13, 1950, as saying of Schmidt: ". . . although he was a former member of the Nazi party, it would not appear to be inconsistent with the provisions of the department regulations to permit his entrance into the United States."

A third "premature anti-Communist," Frederick Duenze, was inducted into the U. S. Army in late September. The **Journal** said of Duenze, on Sept. 20. "He served nearly two years in the German army opposing the Russians. . . . Duenze said that he was not enthusiastic about the prospect of fighting the Reds but that 'we've got to get it over with sometime, and it might as well be as quicklyy as possible'." Duenze, American born, was taken to Germany in 1938 by his parents and was inducted into the Nazi army at the age of 17. He was quoted in the local Milwaukee press in strong anti-Soviet remarks.

Strike Shuts Mexico's Biggest Paper

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—White collar and shop union members went on strike yesterday against Mexico's leading newspaper **El Universal**.

Yesterday's issue of the paper did not make the streets. Pickets guarded **El Universal's** building on Bucareli Ave. and draped the front of the building with red and black strike flags.

The walkout occurred as **El Universal's** publisher was flying home from New York, where he attended the Inter-American Press Conference.

How Railroad Lobby Works

By John B. Stone
(Federated Press)

It has become old fashioned to talk about "Wall Street" governing the economic life of the U. S.

But a reading of **The Railroad Monopoly** by John G. Shott, recently released by the Public Affairs Institute, is sure to rekindle the fire of resentment against a handful of J. P. Morgan and Kuhn Loeb bankers who hornswoggled the vast majority of the U. S. population by perpetuating higher prices, limited production, and lower standards of living through passage of the Reed-Bulwinkle Act.

The book tells how railroad bosses, bigshot bankers and industrialists got together in 1932 to form the "Wall Street Committee of Directors"—they used the two words "Wall Street" themselves—and thereby started the creation of what the Federal Government calls "a private government of the railroad industry."

So successful was the Wall Street Committee that two years later J. P. Morgan and Kuhn Loeb organized the Association of American Railroads to have things all over the country in the palms of their hands.

'OFFICIAL TERRITORY'

This little group not only grabbed control of the railroad industry itself, with its $29 billion assets and 1.4 million workers, but used this control to perfect a domestic cartel through which industries in the so-called Official Territory—that part of the U. S. north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers—protected themselves against competition from the south and west.

Evidence carefully marshalled in the book shows not only that the cartel of bankers, industrialists and railroaders used freight rates to make competition from other areas impossible, but deliberately hurt the business of the railroads in order to protest their monopolies.

"The effective working of the conspiracy," Shott writes, "also means that even in Official Territory the market for the Territory's own products is curtailed because of the low purchasing power of the people in the west and south."

In 1944 Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia ordered suit filed against the Pennsylvania railroad and others charging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Five months later the U. S. Department of Justice filed suit in Federal Court at Lincoln, Neb., to smash the power of Morgan, Kuhn Loeb, the AAR, the Western Association of Railway Executives and others.

Evidence submitted in these cases was devastating and, according to Shott, the investment bankers became concerned, then alarmed.

So they organized what Shott calls "the most powerful, year-round working organization ever to govern without the necessity of a political party." It was the railroad lobby.

And it "held a stopwatch over" the 80th Congress until the Reed-Bulwinkle bill, exempting the railroads from the anti-trust laws, was passed.

Sidewalks OF NEW YORK

Two Cities--Two Worlds

By Joseph North

The New York Times is generally a cautious capitalist newspaper and to catch it in an admission that socialism is more efficient than capitalism is rare indeed. But it did so, this week. Unwittingly, of course.

Look up its issue of Oct. 11. It carries on Page 32, an editorial deploring the conditions of New York streets. It quotes, therein, a traveler from abroad who says: "My spirit is mad, and my heart is sad when I see the thoughtless filth of this town. The matchless Hudson River, the great green Sound and the blue harbor are open sewers; the air is often choking and filthy; on occasions the streets are wind tunnels of litter."

Further, in the same editorial, it cites another traveler just returned from Europe who says that "New York, which is possibly the richest city in the world, is by all odds the filthiest."

The Times goes on to deplore why this need be so. Of course, it cannot go into such matters as graft, corruption, that accompanies capitalism wherever it goes.

Now turn to Page 18, the same edition, and read its Moscow correspondent Harrison E. Salisbury. His story is under the head: "Moscow Is in the Midst of Building Effort."

"The program or rebuilding and beautifying Mocow" writes their correspondent, "has been in progress since the end of World War II. But what strikes the visitor to this capital is the fact that in the summer of 1950 this program, far from being curtailed or reduced, has obviously been expanded."

"These improvements" he continues, "have not only been confined to the main square and boulevards." He describes how the "narrow side streets" have been "refurbished and reconditioned" and tells how such places as Pushkin Square has been transformed.

"Formerly it was a vast open expanse of asphalt. . . . Now a pleasant tree-shaded park, with green lawns and a sparkling fountain have been created in the plaza in front of the modernistic Izvestia newspaper plant."

"Every few blocks along Gorky street new blocks of apartment houses are being erected."

New Yorkers worried sick about housing will read with interest that "foundations are now being dug, near the city outskirts on the last block of 27 new four-story and six-story apartments houses in simple and attractive white brick. In the center of the apartment group is a new four story red-brick school for children of this new community."

But if you are about to ask "Is this exceptional?" read the next paragraph. Salisbury says this, the largest single housing project in Moscow, is only "one of scores of apartment houses being erected on all principal boulevards."

And while we're at it. You've read reams about how the Soviets ban the right of religion? How do you account for this? "A number of Moscow's churches have been thoroughly renovated inside and domes add a touch of glitter to the Moscow skyline. . . . The large Sokolniki church now sparkles like a jewelry box, its new roof spatters with mirrors and decorative gold stars."

Yes, dear reader, this is in the New York Times, Oct. 11, 1950.

New York—richest and biggest city of capitalism, is full of "thoughtless filth," "open sewers," "wind tunnels of litter." (New York Times)

Moscow—biggest city of socialism—busily engaged in "rebuliding and beautifying. . . ." (New York Times).

Draw your own conclusions.

Seek Trial of Cops Who Slew Bronxite

By John Hudson Jones

The Brook Ave. Citizens Committee of the Bronx yesterday announced a new drive to bring to justice the Harlem policemen who shot and killed Thurman Towns last May 8.

Attorney Lawrence R. Bailey, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will direct legal action for the committee.

Towns, a 19-year-old garment worker of 1478 Brooks Ave., was killed in St. Nicholas Park by trigger-happy policemen who were chasing an alleged purse-snatcher. The woman who lost the purse has never identified Towns as her assailant. At the time the youth was working, had money in the bank and had just bought a car.

Police claimed he was running away from them, but he was shot in the chest four times.

Yesterday a committee spokesman noted that three Negro citizens of Brook Ave. besides Towns have been shot or killed by police in recent months. There was Charles Phifer, killed in January, 1948; Melvin Bell, 40, was shot on last May 28, and Monte Morris, 25, was killed Sept. 26.

"The present graft and corruption being investigated in the police department," declared the spokesman, "is not their only crime. They have been killing and terrorizing Negro citizens for years."

It was recalled that two of the plainclothesmen caught in a Brooklyn gambling joint at 110 Flushing Ave. in April were the same two cops who, with others, savagely beat Samuel T. Symonette, a Harlem candy store keeper, in October, 1947. They are Patrolmen Emanuel Berson and Alexander Kahn.

"We charge that in view of the corruption and graft in the police department that a campaign of vengeance has been directed against the Negro people to cover up other police crimes."

On Aug. 5, when a delegation of 12 members of the committee visited Harlem's 32d Precinct to protest Towns' death, Capt. Cornelius Lyons said he wasn't interested, and ordered the delegation ejected from the precinct.

Addressing itself to Acting Mayor Impellitteri and Police Commissioner Murphy, the committee demanded:

- The immediate suspension of Patrolmen John Crowe, William Alexander and Fred Meyer, a Transit Patrolman.
- An open hearing where the three can be cross-examined and the facts gathered by the committee presented.
- The indictment and trial of the three policemen.
- The name of Thurman Towns be cleared of crime.

Protest Jersey City's CP Registration Bill

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 16.—Public opposition to the proposed city ordinance calling for registration of Communists is mounting rapidly as the City Commissioner gets set to hold final hearings tomorrow (Tuesday). The American Civil Liberties Union, Progressive Party, Communist Party and several trade union and civic bodies are expected to appear against the measure.

A large advertisement appearing in the Jersey Journal today condemned the proposed legislation. It was sponsored by a Citizens Committee of Jersey City.

The bill has been assailed as "an unfortunate throwback to unadulterated Hagueism" by the Citizens' Alliance, according to a statement by Murray Greiman, Alliance chairman. Greiman is a former member of the Jersey City Civil Rights Commission, an official municipal body.

"History proves beyond question that persecution and fear cannot control man's thinking," he declared. "We are acutely aware of the contagion of fear that has spread throughout our community since the introduction of the anti-red ordinance by the city fathers. . . . Twelve years ago under the guise of a similar defense against Russia on the part of Mayor Hague almost every labor union in Hudson was broken. Freedom of speech was denied to critics of Mayor Hague. Ministers and others were beaten. Forcible deportations out of the city were perpetrated by the police and a climax of national disgrace was visited upon Jersey City when Norman Thomas was abused and arrested.

"Jersey City learned as the hysteria diminished that the so-called reds were not red at all. . . . All-important labor and minority groups which nationally have gone on record against the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon bill are in spirit by the sentiment of their local chapters against the proposed anti-red ordinance.

"The reason they are not in open opposition is because they fear the smear of the red paint brush. The Citizens Alliance asks that our city fathers table the proposed ordinance pending a U. S. Supreme Court ruling on similar ordinance elsewhere. Such ordinances have already been declared unconstitutional as violation of our Bill of Rights in Los Angeles and Jacksonville, Fla."

To Appeal 'Loyalty' Oath For Ballot

Special to the Daily Worker

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 16.—An immediate appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be taken on a Maryland Court of Appeal decision requiring a Progressive Party candidate for governor to take the Ober Law loyalty oath, while eliminating the same requirement for the party's candidate for Congress.

Progressive Party attorney I. Duke Avnet said Friday the U. S. High Court will be asked to clear up this contradictory decision. Apparently", he stated, "the Court of Appeals felt it could contravene the State Constitution but not the Federal Constitution."

The Maryland Appeals Court, in a three to two decision, ruled that Louis Shub, Progressive Party candidate for governor, must sign the Ober Law loyalty oath if he wants his name to appear on the ballot Nov. 7. This ruling was madee in the face of a provision in the Maryland constitution barring office holders from taking more than one oath.

BAR FEDERAL OATH

At the same time, the Appeals Court unanimously decided that Thelma Gerende, Progressive candidate for Congress in the second district, could not be denied a place on the ballot for not taking the oath. The five judges declared that the state could not require the oath of candidates for Congress and presumably other federal offices.

The five judges did not hand down a written opinion. That will be filed later, they said.

It was the first outright ruling of the Appeals Court on any section of the Ober Law since the law was rammed through the State Assembly last year. Even this contradictory ruling upheld the contention of Ober Law opponents that the law was unconstitutional, as Baltimore Circuit Judge Joseph Sherbow ruled in a first test of the law last spring. The Appeals Court, however, reinstated the law, but refused to rule on its constitutionality.

May Draft All But Fathers, Says Hershey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP). National Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey disclosed today that he may ask President Truman to wipe out almost all draft dependency deferments except for fathers.

He made the statement as some 19,000 young physicians, dentists and veterinarians prepared to register tomorrow for a possible 21 5months' military service. Of the total, 1,522 face induction by Jan. 15 unless they volunteer first.

Hershey's disclosure, made during a Gannett News Service radio interview, could mean that many childless married men in the 19-through-25 age bracket and those who help support a parent or a brother or sister face induction about the first of the year. The only basis for deferment in these groups would be "extreme hardship."

Hershey hinted it even may be necessary to take some fathers fi the armed services are to meet Truman's goal of a 3,000,000-man fighting force by next June. In justification, he noted that many reservists with children already have been called.

He said tentative plans call for induction of men with dependents in the following order: men who contribute to the support of a parent or some other relative; childless married men, and men with children.

McManus Says State Dept. Aids Lynch's Crowd

Rep. Walter Lynch, the Tamman?-Liberal Party candidate for Governor, has "just won another victory for his Lynch-McCarran-Franco axis" in the announcement by the U. S. State Department that supporters of the fascist dictators Franco will be admitted to this country, John T. McManus, American Labor Party candidate for governor, declared yesterday.

"This is a victory for Mr. Lynch, who voted for a $60,000,000 loan to Franco and who voted for the McCarran Law," said McManus.

"It is a victory also for the leaders of the Liberal Party who shamelessly support a man who voted ai dfor Franco and who voted to override the veto of the police-state McCarran Law."

FIGHT PROPOSITION TO END MICHIGAN BILL OF RIGHTS

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress has launched a statewide campaign for a "No" vote on Proposition 3 on the Nov. 7 ballot, Proposition 3 would wipe out section 4, Art. 2 which guarantees freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The CRC points out that Michigan is the first state anywhere in the nation which has ever attempted to destroy its own Bill of Rights, under the guise of combatting "subversion."

Arthur McPhaul, secretary of the CRC and well known Negro trade union leader said, "a huge 'No' vote on this anti-people's amendment will curb the witch-hunters in their efforts to put thought control into effect in Michigan."

"Since the police state amendment, proposition 3, appears on the November ballot of our state, it must be made an opportunity to register a tremendous 'No' vote and in that way let the tamperers with the Bill of Rights everywhere know the people say hands off."

The mass campaign for a "No" vote on proposition 3 winds up with a huge mass rally at Music Hall, Sun., Nov. 5, at 2:30 p. m. where Howard Fast will be the main speaker.

One hundred thousand leaflets telling of the attempt tampering of the Constitution will be distributed before shop gates and in communities. All those desiring to assist in this campaign should contact the CRC office, 1442 Griswold St.

$28 Weekly Wage Of Farm Workers

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported today average weekly wages for farm workers now are $28.25 with room and board and $37.50 without room and board.

The report added that there is substantial variation in wages offered in the various regions of the state.

585 Casualties in 125th Korea War List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Defense Department today issued its 125th list, identifying 585 Korean War casualties, including 134 killed.

Of Things to Come

Army Jimcrow In Germany

By John Pittman

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER, a Negro lawyer of Philadelphia, has submitted to Defense Secretary General George C. Marshall a report based on his observations of Negro soldiers of the U. S. Army of Occupation in Germany. The report is supplemented by a number of recommendations which reveal a great deal about the conditions of Negro troops in West Germany.

Before examining these, however, it should be of some interest to know Mr. Alexander's description of himself as "a member of the Negro Race who has served on prior occasions with our government in many matters." His speech in Frankfort, at Army ceremonies opened to the public, stressed "the freedom we enjoy in America, freedom in our civilian life and activities, and the freedom, protection and security for ourselves and our children in the armed services of our country—contrasted with the walls erected by governments following the communistic and totalitarian philosophy of life. . . ." This is sufficient to index the politics of Mr. Alexander; but it may also be of interest to note that his wife, Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, is a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

•

MR. ALEXANDER'S RECOMMENDATIONS are the result of "questions being propounded . . . during his visit with the troops in our occupation areas." In other words, they reflect the needs, anxieties and discontents of the Negro troops. They are:

1. Continuation of the 24th Infantry Battalion (in Korea) on an integrated basis. "It would be shameful hypocrisy, less than common decency, first to disorganize this great Infantry Battalion or, on the contrary, to reorganize it in an undemocratic segregated manner. . . ."

2. Continue to send Negro soldiers to all occupation areas, increase their number (8,000 of 92,000 U. S. troops in Germany are Negroes), and integrate them in all branches of the armed ofcres.

3. Upgrade Negro officers. There are one Brigadier General, a mere half-dozen active Colonels, perhaps 11 Colonels on the retired list, a score or more of Lieutenant Colonels.

4. ". . . an utter absence of discrimination or racial separation such as exists in sports in the armed services, as it does in most civilian activities in America . . . can and must carry over into every segment of our army life." (One might justifiably wonder where in America Mr. Alexander has been living all this time.)

5. The office of the Negro Military Adviser to the High Military Command in Germany—Lt. Col. Marcus Ray—was closed. Negro officers of high rank in the European Command and Negro civilians of equal rank with the State Department should be replaced.

SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS, reflecting grievances of the Negro trops, amount in sum to a first-hand documentation of the jimcrow conditions in the U. S. armed forces in Europe. And while Mr. Alexander's proposals are constructive ones in the fight against jimcrow in the armed forces, they constitute only minimum, formalistic and superficial conditions for achieving this end.

Indeed, Mr. Alexander's rose-colored conception of "most civilian activities in America" displaying an "utter absence of discrimination or racial separation"; his appeal to General Marshall to become "the Branch Rickey of the armed forces" and his naive assumption that Marshall will actually act even to integrate Negro troops—such unrealistic, opportunistic views are not likely to convince the Negro people that the leadership of their struggle for freedom can be left safely to the Raymond Pace Alexanders.

If Mr. Alexander had wished really to build a fire under the rear-end of General Marshall of Virginia, he might have taken a cue from the German people. For, as he says, "I was asked by Burgomeisters and officeholders of little towns and villages in Germany, as I was also by the rank and file of German, French, Belgium and English civilians. . . . 'Why do they say that America is such a free, liberal and democratic country, so good to their people, that we should copy its way of life, when you maintain two separate armies of soldiers, when you segregate your soldiers?' "

It probably never occurred to Mr. Alexander that the Negro troops in Germany, is part of the U. S. Army of Occupation, are the forcible arm with which Wall Street is helping the old Nazis to enact McCarran-Mundt laws, making it illegal for Germans to express their new and painfully won opposition to racism.

VIRGIL By Lem Kleis

Letters from Readers

The New Teaching: War Is Desirable!

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Seems like the propagandists for big business are passing from attacks on the peace campaign to outright, positive glorification of war.

My two children, 12 and 10, have both informed me during the past several days that their respective teachers have declared that the war is not at all bad for the country.

The line of argument was that after World War I we had a great depression. The present war tension, rearmament and eventual war will prevent a repetition of this horrible experience in the post World War II period. And so war is really a good thing!

This is the fruit of the government's program. It has to stamp out even the idea that peace is desirable! L. M.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE considers the "threat" to Indo-China and says "practical assistance from America, energy in vitalizing the Bao Dai regime and the continued courage of the French troops on the ground can block this Communist thrust toward the Pacific." In other words, more American dead and dollars.

★

THE TIMES sees "good results" coming out of the mountainette going to Gen. Mohamet for talks on Asia war policy.

★

THE N. Y. POST crystalballs ". . . real signs of Russian retreat in the real world." It also thinks it sees that Russia has "abandoned" the North Koreans. The Russians, it seems, just refuse to act like the Post fantasy would have them behaving. In the current Dulles-Post mythology, the Russians "attacked" and now have "abandoned" the field.

★

THE COMPASS' Jennings Perry finds that the AFL and CIO have fallen into a "moral lapse" in the current anti-Taft campaign in Ohio. Instead of fighting him on issues like Taft-Hartley, they are all trying to yell "Red," the loudest. Under such circumstances, finds Perry, the worst thing in November would not be the reelection of Taft, opposed by a Democratic hack.

★

THE MIRROR tosses the registration figures around and gets what it wants out of them—the election of the Tammany ticket.

★

THE NEWS also reads the registration figures and thinks it sees a chance to "sink Marcantonio." It literally begs the voters in the 18th Congressional District to come out on Election Day and vote against him.

★

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is from Missouri. It wants to know exactly what happened at Wake Island. "Their divergent viewpoints"—that of Truman and MacArthur—were too easily merged to suit the W-T. Who came out on top, wonders the W-T. As if it doesn't mean, in any event, that the people are going to have a rough ride as a result of the week-end junket.

★

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is haunted by "The Eclipse of Free Enterprise."

450 Steel Workers Strike in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16 (UP).—A strike of 450 members of the CIO United Steel Workers against the McWaine Cast Iron Pipe Co. began here last midnight.

Frank Matzkus, business agent for the union, said the strike was called after a month of fruitless negotiations on the union's demand for a six-cent per hour wage increase.

World of Labor

By George Morris

How the McCarran Act Affects Labor Unions

(Continued from Page 2)

labeled "Communist action"; the other into the one called "Communist front."

But in addition to the rubbery material of which the molds themselves are to be constructed, as Americans now well know, in the eyes of the thought-controllers and "screeners" no workers' or allied organization is so inflexible that it cannot be compressed into one of the two "molds" at one or another stage of development towards fascism.

•

HOW DOES the McCarran law define a "Communist action" organization? It is an outfit that endeavors "by treachery, deceit, infiltration into other groups, espionage, sabotage, terrorism and any other means deemed necessary," and the law adds "including force," to "establish a Communist totalitarian dictatorship." Any organization that was "organized on a secret, conspiratorial basis" to serve as a front for the above-described outfit, is called a "Communist front" organization.

I don't know of any organizations in the United States that could answer to the above description. The one organization in the United States that by a specific provision in its constitution penalizes with expulsion "espionage, sabotage or terrorism" is the Communist Party. In its 32-year history, despite all the efforts that were made by the government, not a single instance of "espionage, sabotage, terrorism" or "force and violence" was ever proven against it or its members. Only a lunatic would step up to register as a practitioner of espionage, terrorism and sabotage if he isn't. And only lunatics would expect real spies, saboteurs and terrorists to step up and register.

But the McCarran Act is not a product of lunatics. Its authors obviously believe they could get the judicial legalization of the permanent and flexible mold into which henceforth any organizations or individuals marked for destruction could be compressed. If an organization or person doesn't fit into the mold, then any of them could be made to fit with the help of planted stool-pigeons, hysteria, press and radio lies and willing judges.

The entire pattern reminds us of the "bed of Procrustus" in the Greek legend. It tells of a robber's dwelling from which no visitor emerged alive. Guests were required to sleep in a bed; if they were too tall, a part of them was cut off so they'd fit; if too short, they'd be stretched to the required length.

That a "bed of McCarran" is the pattern the is made even clearer where the law sets the rules for determining whether an organization fits into the mold or bed called "Communist front" organization. One rule is:

"The extent to which the positions taken or advanced by it from time to time, on matters of policy do not deviate from those of any Communist action organization, Communist foreign government or the world Communist movement."

If, let us assume, the Communist Party is forcefully cut and squeezed to fit the "bed of McCarran," it could then be a simple matter to call up anything in sight that "doesn't deviate" from positions taken by the Communists. That shouldn't be difficult. For more than a decade, the very people who sponsored the McCarran law regarded the CIO as a "front" organization. They "proved" it by the scores upon scores of issues on which it had a common position with the Communists.

In the eyes of rent sharks, the American Medical Association, the insurance companies, the National Association of Manufacturers, even the official position of the AFL as expressed on dozens of problems could fall into the category of a "front for communism." Rent control, federal health insurance, expanded social security, a higher wage minimum, a six-hour day, more federal housing, return to the Wagner Act, in the words of the NAM "are the building blocks of communism."

The AFL and CIO unions may feel secure from being called up to lie on the "bed of McCarran" by a "Subversive Control Board" named by Truman. But what guarantee do they have for such "security" in the future?

One need only look back to the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era to recall the time when just "pure and simple" AFL unionism was pictured as "treachery" to America, as "sabotage and terrorism" and "force and violence and coercion." Even if we grant the argument of labor's right-wing that it has "security" in Truman, can anyone doubt that a Dewey or a Taft administration in Washington is possible next term, and that the full force of the McCarran law would then surely be applied even against AFL and CIO unions?

(More on this tomorrow)

COMING: A DAY IN MARC'S DISTRICT . . . By JOSEPH NORTH . . . IN THE WEEKEND WORKER

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., Inc., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; *Secretary-Treas.*—Howard C. Boldt

John Gates ..... *Editor*
Milton Howard ..... *Associate Editor*
Alan Max ..... *Managing Editor*
Rob F. Hall ..... *Washington Editor*
Philip Bart ..... *General Manager*

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1950

25 Cents for Steel

THE STEEL CORPORATIONS ARE CLEANING UP these days. The so-called "peril" we are supposed to be in is a gold mine to the steel trust. War contracts have been written to please the steel corporations.

It is against this profit-swollen bunch of billionaires in U. S. Steel that the CIO steel union leadership is going into negotiation for a badly needed wage increase.

• • •

LAST YEAR PHILIP MURRAY, steel union leader, bypassed the wage demands raised by the steel workers. Instead he came out with a feeble pension and insurance system. But this time the profiteers' raid on the food, rent, and clothing budget of the steel workers' families has been so raw—especially since that godsend to profiteers, the bombing of Korean towns, villages and farms—that a substantial wage increase is an absolute necessity.

Big locals like the Hammond, Ind. Inland plant, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube local are demanding not less than a 25 cents an hour increase. They have dispatched their wishes to the CIO union leadership.

The steel trust is arrogant these days. After all, it is running the show at Washington, dictating foreign policy and the huge pork barrel known as rearmament "against Communism." It will give the workers nothing which they will not fight for. At present, the negotiations are being conducted in private and the workers don't even know exactly what demands are being put forward, or how they can help to win them.

If past experience means anything, good, loud, and united actions down among membership will show the steel moguls they can't get away with peanut raises intended merely to keep the workers quiet. The steel workers' families need that 25 cents an hour raise, and should say so. To the degree that they speak up right now, to that degree will it be difficult for the Steel Corporation to whittle down its offer, or for the union leadership to settle for less than the 25 cents.

Tap-on-the-Wrist Opposition

NOW THAT ELLIS ISLAND IS FILLING UP with indignant afscist and other totalitarians, the outcry against the McCarran Act is getting quite loud. The point is that the McCarran club aimed at "totalitarians" was never intended to touch a single hair on the head of a single fascist or Nazi or their collaborators. The pretense that this was so has worn so thin that even the **New York Herald Tribune** now feels that the McCarran dragnet ought to be modified a little so as not to give further inconvenience to any of our fascist friends and allies.

William Green and Philip Murray have also renewed their public criticism of this vile "thought control" brutality which is being so clumsily "misinterpreted," according to its sponsors, by immigration officials.

The fact is that the kind of summary detention which has caused such a row when applied to visitors with fascist backgrounds has been widely practiced against anti-Fascists and anti-Nazis. No one has bothered to get sore about it. Was there any outcry in these quarters when Pablo Picasso, the famous French painter, was forbidden to come here with—of all things!—a petition to Congress for world peace?

But it remains a fact that while Green and Murray go on record against the McCarran Act, they have not summoned any of their unions to defeat those Congressmen who rooted for it and pushed it through. They have not even made a pledge to repeal this Nazi act as a precondition for labor's support for candidates in November.

Clearly, this kind of tap-on-the-wrist opposition will produce no genuine repeal. The McCarran (Swastika) Act is a dagger aimed at the heart of every traditional American right to think and speak.

It is up to the down-to-earth union membership to get started to wipe it off the books. Put every candidate on the spot on this issue.

TO THE RESCUE by Ellis

Communists Stress Role Of Industrial Workers

By William Weinstone

THE DECISIVE TASK of work among the industrial workers, in the big shops and factories, in order to root the Communist Party in the working class, made up a central part of the report of Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, to the September National Committee's enlarged session.

"In spite of everything we have said or resolved," declared Gus Hall, "concentration has not become the central feature of our work, and if anyone has any idea that under the new conditions we will not have to fight for a policy of a working class base, for a working class party, he is mistaken."

The reactionaries have always put up the stiffest bars against Communists and Communist organization in the shops. Today they want to eliminate, blacklist and bar employment to Communists and militant workers on the pretense of defense against "subversion" and "espionage."

The real reason is that the trust magnates want to weaken and undermine the unions in order to keep up their fabulous profits, and to have a free hand for their adventurous war policy, to move unhindered to fascism and to throw the burdens of their disastrous, insane policies on the backs of the working people.

•

THE REACTIONARY plans of eliminating Communists and militant trade unionists from the shops can be defeated, the National Committee meeting emphasized, because it is not only undemocratic and unconstitutional, but against the best interests of the union rank and file, and of the labor movement itself.

But it can be done, the meeting said, only if the Party realizes that it must turn its face to the working class, and as has been said many times, centers its attention on the shops and unions, and in the first place, on the workers in the mass production industries, such as steel, auto, rubber, transportation, metal and electrical industries, mining, etc.

Why is this so essential? Because the working class is the best organized, most numerous and most democratic force in society. Because the shop is the point where the working class is exploited, and feels the lash of capitalist slavery. It is the place where hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of workers are gathered and bound together by common class interests. And because, of all workers, those in the large plants are the strongest, most militant, carry the greatest weight and influence and are therefore best able to stimulate and carry forward the whole labor movement in the fight for its own interests, for the interests of the people and of the nation.

The first rate importance of rallying the shop workers is once again stressed by the struggle against the fascist McCarran Act.

•

THOUGH the movement against the enactment of this law was extremely wide, due in the main to the activity of the Communists and other progressive forces, the opposition was not sufficiently militant and united. It was limited chiefly to individual protest by means of resolutions, telegrams, etc. There were few mass meetings and united mass protests, such as demonstrations, citywide parades and the like.

This weakness of unity and militancy was due to the paralyzing activities of the labor officialdom, whose policies helped the anti-Communist drive and who offered only paper opposition to the fascist measure.

What is true of the fight against the McCarran Act applies also to economic and other political issues. The National Committee meeting said that only by vastly increasing their work in the shops and unions, can Communists effectively help to unite the workers and their unions for their economic interests, despite the treachery of the labor officialdom. Only if the Communists provide leadership, through their activities in the shops and unions, can the working class act as a truly independent and progressive force in electoral and political struggles, and play a decisive role in the fight to smash the fascist drive of the imperialists and strengthen the battle to preserve world peace.

The meeting of the National Committee, therefore, emphasized that the decisions on concentration must be carried out with the greatest vigor.

•

OF COURSE, there are many new and difficult aspects to this work as a result of the anti-Communist drive and the McCarran law.

Communists, the National Committee meeting stressed, must explain the unconstitutionality of the McCarran law, making use of Truman's statement in his phony veto message that "it is thought control," and get the workers to protect all militant fighters. At the same time, as Gus Hall said:

"Our shop clubs have a very difficult task of safeguarding its members against company stoolpigeons, government agents and from the reactionary trade union officialdom. . . . Our comrades in the shops must learn to surround themselves with the most advanced elements in their shops and trade unions. 'Going out on the limb' so-called, without support and in isolation from the workers, is not giving leadership, and in present conditions can be very damaging."

The meeting pointed out that in their work in the shops, Communists must seek to unite the workers for their daily economic and political needs. But they must not limit themselves to that. Communists and especially Communist trade union leaders must educate the workers and explain the relation of the day-to-day economic and political issues to the actions of Congress, the administration and capitalism generally. In that way, the meeting said, the Communists will fulfill their distinctive task of raising the class consciousness and international-mindedness of the workers, help them overcome trade union narrowness, enable the workers to take a genuine independent position in politics and equip them to assume their historic leading role in society.

Finally, the report of Gus Hall in this matter stressed the indispensable importance of Communists issuing shop papers. Only if there are such shop organs (which are no substitute for but a supplement to other Communist publications) can be terrific barrage of lies and Communist publications) can the combatted, and the workers enlightened on their immediate situation and tasks.

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Words of Caution

IT IS WELL to remember, as we discuss the Smith Act and the present motions for Supreme Court review, of its operation in the Foley Square trial last year, that people—men and their wives and children, too—are involved. Issues are vitally important but they include the lives, liberty and happiness of people, as well as the threat to many more besides the immediate group, 12,000 more, McWherty said. As time passes (and President Truman in his veto message remarked on the length of the proceedings, which of course does not coincide with his 1948 campaign pledge to jail them quickly!) we are inclined to take the Communist defendants for granted.

We are long accustomed to seeing them out on bail, even though their travel rights are restricted. But we must not forget that the Department of Justice has spent a million dollars to try to accomplish—the imprisonment of the leaders of the Communist Party and the outlawing of a political party.

At the very end of his opinion granting bail until the Supreme Court acts either to deny their petition or to render final judgment upon the case, Justice Jackson's velvet glove slipped a little. He spoke of "the short time it will take to end the litigation" and that "their symbolization of an evil force in the world" must not be "glorified by any semblance of martyrdom." Therefore, he stated, **"The way to avoid that risk is not to jail these men until it is finally decided that they should stay jailed."**

The historic case moves now into its last, most decisive and final stage. It is not only the constitutionality of the Smith Act that is at stake but whether those working class leaders (whom Jackson admits are charged only with advocacy and not with any attempt nor with any overt act towards overthrowing the government) will go to prison for long terms for their ideas. The indecent haste with which prosecutor Saypol moved for a cancellation of bail shows how anxious they are to put these men in prison cells, to silence them completely, especially in this shooting war period. Which is all the more reason to keep them out.

•

WORKING as closely as I do with them as fellow-members of the national committee of the Communist Party causes me to think a great deal of the human side of their case. Driving with John Williamson, who was rushing home to spend a few hours with his family, spending an evening in the pleasant home of John Gates and his young wife, Lil Gates; spending another evening with Edna and Henry Winston and seeing their beautiful tiny new-born daughter, whom Winny would not have seen if bail had been refused—makes one realize keenly what prison means to these young families and those of the others—Hall, Green, Winter and Thompson. Young Gene Dennis, who keeps up such a brave front to help his mother while his Daddy is in prison—is a sad little boy at heart.

We are fighting not only to knock out the Smith Act but to keep these eleven fighting leaders of the people out of prison, keep them writing, speaking, working, and with their families. I hope you are doing the same. Let's not get bogged down in legal talk. We're fighting for the Bill of Rights, which refers to the rights of people like these in every paragraph.

•

IN NOT OPPOSING a review by the U. S. Supreme Court, the Dept. of Justice is undoubtedly affected by the tremendous popular pressure against the Smith and McCarran Acts. World opinion was also recognized as a powerful factor by Justice Jackson and by President Truman in his veto. But it may also be true that the Department of Justice is cocksure of victory and willing to take a chance with the court, hoping to get a decision upholding the Smith Act and sending the Communist leaders to prison. They would then have the Smith Act to rely upon, regardless of what happens to the McCarran Act, or both of them as a two-edged weapon to crucify the Bill of Rights. But to knock out either of these would be a body blow to the other—let us not forget that.

At the time I am writing, the Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the motion for review. In all probability, in view of the government's concurrence, they will grant it. But I'm not counting on any legal decisions any more than chickens, before they are hatched. I once saw two workers, my friends Sacco and Vanzetti, whose innocence was known around the world, go to their deaths in the electric chair, because the "liberals" on the Supreme Court failed to act at the 11th hour. And another word of caution—**the granting of a review is no guarantee in itself of a favorable decision.** That would be a legalistic illusion of most dangerous dimensions.

If you are one of the timid souls who hesitate to address the Supreme Court even in the most respectful manner, I hope you read of how Mr. Perlman of the D. of J. demanded that the Court do thus and so, and shouted at Justice Frankfurter, practically calling him a liar.

There must be tremendous expression now of the public opinion against the Smith Act which began to roll up in 1940 when it was passed. It is anti-labor, anti-democratic, the fascist father of the McCarran Act. The American people have a right to demand that the Supreme Court wipe it off the statute books and free its victims.

Louisville Dairy Workers Win Pay Hike

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16 (FP).—More than 600 Louisville dairy workers have won wage boosts amounting, in effect, to an average of 37 cents an hour, retroactive to Sept. 1.

The workers gaining the increases are members of Local 783, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), employed in seven dairies which handle 75 percent of this city's milk supply.

Under their old contract the dairy workers averaged 91 cents an hour, with no provisions for overtime pay. The new arrangement calls for an average rate of $1.18 an hour at straight time, with a guaranteed workweek of 48 hours. Time and a half will be paid for work over 40 hours.

Moscow Children See Chinese Art Exhibit

(Continued from Page 4)

just a few, not just a class being taken on a tour by the teacher. You see hundreds and hundreds of children coming in groups, in pairs, coming alone, coming with their parents.

A bus stops outside the museum and several dozen soldiers walk in. But, aside from those, you see any number of soldiers coming in smaller groups, alone, or with girl friends.

I watched one husband and wife who came along with five of their children, ranging in ages from about one year to 10.

There isn't one guide or several going around the museum. There are dozens of them, each walking about with groups of 20 to 40 persons. They walk from picture to picture, statue to statue, and lecture about the art. The attention with which the people listen and the careful scrutiny they give the works of art is something to see.

The Chinese art exhibit itself is most interesting. I viewed it in reverse, so to speak. First were several rooms devoted to paintings and sculpture of the new China, works finished in some cases just a few months ago. There were scenes depicting the long march of 1934 and scenes of the victories in 1949. There's a striking picture of peasants visiting Mao Tse-tung. One canvas shows People's Army men striking off the chains of political prisoners at the iron gates of a jail that had been opened up.

CENTURIES APART

Then we went back 2,000 and 3,000 years for the earliest examples of beautiful Chinese vases. Arranged by epochs, are centuries of Chinese painting, sculpture, ceramics, bronze work, handicraft.

Perhaps the most distinctive art form in the exhibit is the graphic works, illustrations, lithographs, woodcuts, many of them in bright and varied colors, depicting everything from land reform to the reconstruction of Manchuria's factories. In the cartoons, Wall Street came off second best, as it has, of course, in China as a whole.

There were also numerous examples of fine photography illustrating the new life that's being born in that vast country.

Watching the Moscow people viewing this exhibition and their intense interest in the artistic achievements of the Chinese people I tried to recall what kind of picture the ordinary American gets of the Chinese people. The incredible Charlie Chan movies came to mind. And at this moment two fine Chinese feature films are showing in Moscow and a new documentary done by Soviet film producers of the Chinese victories has been previewed.

Digressing for a moment it's worth pointing out that the Russians don't only appreciate Chinese art and value the achievements of the Chinese revolution, but they also follow very closely the theoretical discussions about the political character of the developments in China.

For example, many people wrote to Pravda seeking a more explicit description of the Chinese People's Government in comparison with the people's democracies of Europe.

Basing themselves on the writings of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, Pravda, and various magazines here have noted the difference between the Chinese state and that of the new democracies. While People's Democracy in Europe has developed as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., are building socialism now, that's still in the future for China. Power is in the hands of workers, farmers, the lower middle class and the national bourgeoisie in China, under the leadership of the working class. The government is still faced with the great task of destroying the remains of feudalism.

Discussions such as that are not the property of a small group of social and political experts, any more than art is the property of connoisseurs. You hear and see the world culture wherever you are. Building communism for the Soviet people means among other things that difference between mental and manual labor will disappear; that all will be workers, all will be specialists and intellectuals.

Such theories are not pipe dreams when you observe the Soviet citizen as an omnivorous reader, as a perpetual student, as an active participant in the arts, in music, painting, theater, opera, ballet, literature.

A PIECE OF PAPER

Some time ago I drove out to the country not far from Moscow and went for a walk in fields and woods. Near a wheat field we noticed a piece of paper with some sort of drawing on it stuck up on the branch of a tree. We walked over and it turned out to be a sketch of Pushkin, not quite a Rembrandt or Repin, but recognizable. I tried to think of a drawing that a farm lad or girl in Kansas might pin up on a tree.

What becomes very evident after a while is that the dissemination of culture and art among the millions is a very ordinary thing, it's the way of life under socialism. After all, who else would go to the Bolshoi (Grand) opera or ballet, or to the museums and theaters, if not workers and farmers? There isn't a capitalist among the people here from the Pacific to the Baltic. And the artists and intellectuals, the managers, government officials, army officers, etc., are people who came from the factories and farms themselves.

PACKARD FORCED TO HIRE 2 NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—A smashing victory over discrimination in hiring of Negro women at the Packard Motor was won last week when two Negro women workers were hired, the first since World War II.

A special committee of UAW Negro leaders in the shop, of all political beliefs, have joined together to fight for:

- Hiring of Negro workers, men and women by the comapany without discrimination at the employment office.
- Upgrading of Negro workers into better paying and cleaner jobs.
- Demanding that in the coming local union elections a Negro leader shall be elected to a top paying post in the local.

The committee is made up of Emory Murdock, Art Perry, Chris Alston, Bilbert Smith, Clarence Brown, Frank Bell, Ken Saunders and John Fritz, members of the plant bargaining committee, which personally negotiated the demand on hiring of new Negro women workers.

Meanwhile flagrant discrimination prevails at most of the factory gates towards Negro workers seeking employment. One of the worst is the Chrysler Corp., which maintains the ratio of one or two Negroes hired to every several hundred white workers hired.

At the Ford Rouge plant employment gate, a sign is posted saying no women hired. The UAW Fair Employment Practices Committee makes no move to conduct an expose of this discrimination.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

THE CITY DIVISION of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship's Theatre Party to Howard Fast's play, "The Hammer," will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 18th at the Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 E. 72nd St. Adm. $1.25. Tickets available at box office.

Coming

HOLD SATURDAY NITE, Oct. 21 for People's Dramas' big Fall Dance and all-star show. Top performers. Nice people. Mannie Johnson's Orchestra. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place. Tickets $1.20 in advance at People's Drama, 6 Fifth Ave. OR 3-2728 and 44th St. Bookfair.

RATES:
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

NEW LITERATURE...

POLITICAL AFFAIRS
October issue
Featuring the report to the National Committee meeting by Gus Hall 25 cents

MASSES & MAINSTREAM
October issue 35 cents

DEBS AND DENNIS: FIGHTERS FOR PEACE
by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn 5 cents

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN KOREA?
by Richard Morris 5 cents

ESSAYS on LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY and MUSIC
by A. A. Zhdanov 60 cents

available at all literature centers or from

Workers Bookshop
50 East 13th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

ATTENTION
Ladies Garment Workers

The Ladies Garment Center, ALP, has a block of choice seats for the ALP GARDEN RALLY on OCT. 24th.

All Garment Workers are urged to buy their tickets at our office, 613 Eighth Ave. Open daily except Saturday and Sunday, from 3 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

hospital and welfare demands of the people.

The effect of the war-minded national and city administrations on the vital services of the people heer was graphically reflected last week by Commission Chairman Jerry Finkelstein who said that all appropriations not connected with "defense" would be eliminated from the budget. The cut in the 1951-52 appropriations to one-half of last year, he admitted, is due mainly to "atombomb shelter" and other "defense" priorities which have detailed expenditures for steel, lumber, plumbing and electrical equipment for schools, hospitals, health centers and welfare services.

City Planning Commission members, thrown completely on the defensive by the unanswerable challenge to the budgets priority for war preparations instead of public services, even forgot themselves to the point of discussing the war dangers.

Veteran reporters blinked in surprise—recalling how former Mayor O'Dwyer threatened to eject speakers who raised the subject at previous hearings — as Commission member Goodhue Livingston, Jr., asked Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislative secretary of the Communist Party, if she supported Harold Stassen's self-proposed meeting with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. At another point Commission chairman Jerry Finkelstein asked Party candidate for mayor, if he of Paul L. Ross, American Labor opposed the program of the Truman Administration.

Ross' reply was blunt. "I am against the war policy of the government," he said. He charged the formal allocation of funds for schools, hospitals, etc., was only "kidding the public," since the commission knew funds would not be spent for such purpose.

Finkelstein lapsed into silence. Other speakers, notably Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, blasted the atombomb shelter program which has created an atmosphere of fear, hysteria, and nightmares among school children forced to drill and "hide under school desks" as a "safety program" against A-bombs.

Finkelstein, during Mrs. Gates' presentation, was forced to admit that "defense plans" influenced the school construction program, and tentatively tried to defend the "priority" for steel, lumber and electrical equipment for war as an alibi for retarded building here. He and other Commission members listeend sullenly as the Communist leader declared:

"We Communists are deeply concerned with the defense of our country, its people, and especially its children. We fervently believe that World War III can be prevented . . . history has proved that rearmament is a preparation only for war, not peace. We believe further that American security can never be bought with the health and welfare of our children. Schools, hospitals, libraries are not expendable."

When the burst of applause subsided, Mrs. Gates called on the Planning Commission to live up to their responsibilities by joining the peace pleas of the people for banning the A-bomb rather than "by adding to the general war hysteria being propagated by Democrats and Republicans alike."

Recalling the long struggle by Communist leader Benjamin J. Davis when he was a member of the City Council, for a Harlem public market and expansion of Harlem hospital and school needs, Mrs. Gates warned that the people would not tolerate continued delay of allocations for neglected services to the Negro people here.

She charged that the 1951-52 "ghost budget" made a mockery of education, health and welfare promises by machine politicians.

Of the meager $486 million allocated, $110,000,000 represents renewals of past appropriations, Mrs. Gates pointed out. Including the $145,000,000 proposed for hospitals which was available last year but never allocated, the total for new appropriations is only some $200,000,000.

This "mockery of a budget" has victimized tens of thousands of children, she asserted, and first of all, the Negro children who are "forced to attend the worst schools."

"Yet there is not a single additional school proposed for Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant in this budget," Mrs. Gates denounced.

She challenged the commission to appoint a committee "truly representative of the people of Harlem" to find a site for a Harlem Public Market for which funds have finally been allocated in the new budget. Mrs. Gates castigated chairman Finkelstein's statement that all items not connected with defense would have to be eliminated, as meaning "guns not schools and hospitals." It is in line with Truman's budget which takes 70 percent of the national income for war in Korea, atom and hydrogen bombs and fantastic war preparations, she said.

Responsibility for the 1951-52 capital budget was placed on former Mayor O'Dwyer and Gov. Dewey who joined hands in getting legislative approval of a $425 million luxury highway last winter while scuttling the $500 million bond issue for schools.

The packed chamber applauded her exposure of the budget's "defense" facade which hasn't a penny in it for atom-bomb shelters and her charge that graft and corruption "in practically every city department" have stolen "additional millions available for the people's needs." Mrs. Gates submitted to the Planning Commission a four-point program urging immediate Congressional action in November for school, hospital and health appropriations; a "genuine fight" for at least $750,000,000 in a state bond issue for construction of schools; increased assessments on big business properties; and State Legislature approval of a constitutional amendment raising the city's borrowing power for capital projects from 10 to 12 percent.

The picture on city school construction as presented by the capital budget is this: Of the $169,924,000 requested by the Board of Education the CPC provided $71,455,000 which is sufficient for only 20 days of the 43 new schools urged by the Board. The school body sought $65,000,000 for 1951 site acquisitions but received only $6,700,000 and of $1,400,000 requested for playgrounds the Planning Commission allocated just $700,000.

It was this war-minded budget cutting that brought down the wrath of progressive organizations and parents on the Commission's head. Even Charles J. Bensley, chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Sites of the Board of Education, was forced to reject the inadequate school approporation.

Bensley pointed out that unless an additional $40,000,000 were granted for school sites to meet the seating demands for a quarter-million children by 1956 "we won't have single sessions, we won't have double sessions, we won't even have triple sessions."

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, supporting increased funds, exposed the sudden "zealousness" of the Board of Education as inconsistent with its "stalling" and "phony doubletalk" since 1946 when the union warned that postwar school construction required immediate planning on city, state and federal levels.

Commenting on Bensley's proposal to "complement" the atombomb shelter program within the school construction plan, Mrs. Russell evoked applause, when she said:

"Children are being drilled to hide under tables in air raid shelters. Our hysterical a-bomb program is giving the children nightmares, hysteria. The best safety for our children's security is to prevent the outbreak of war and we must fight against diverting the school construction plan by playing around with bomb shelters that can only result in a neurotic, nightmarish, hobgoblin society for the children in our schools."

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

(Continued from Page 1)

well as prohibition of Communist editors from our country.

"Suppression," it says, is a word "with which the U. S. should never become associated."

Needless to say, the magazine did its own considerable share of redbaiting in declaring its position. It said that "Communists, wherever they may spring from, may be agents of a foreign power at the same time posing as something else—sometimes journalists. And it charges that Rodriguez "deliberately" precipitated the incident, by, in effect, having the nerve to come to the conference—and this, after it admits he was an officer of the organization that held the affair.

The magazine saw the Rodriguez incident as something that would be "bad propaganda" and exploited by "Communists" here and in Latin America.

Though it hastened to assure its readers that it "doesn't like the Communists any more than those who framed the Internal Security Act of 1950," it can foresee the threat to itself, to all journals in the country, if the present administration policy is continued.

Teacher

(Continued from Page 2)

interest in the child developed the child's self-reliance.

Other Harlem mothers who testified for the accused teacher were:

Mrs. Ida Jackson, 64 W. 116 St.: "Miss Citron is a fine outstanding woman. She was always ready to give a hand after school hours. She was known all over Harlem and never needed an escort to walk on the streets even at 2 o'clock in the morning."

Mrs. Imogen Ellis, 101 W. 115 St.: "I have great regard for Miss Citron because my bay was in her class. She is well respected by all the parents I talk to."

Mrs. Pearl Messia, 14 W. 117 St., president of PS 184 Parents-Teachers Association for four years. "She has a wonderful character . . . everybody loves Alice Citron."

Mrs. Rose Gallant, 120 W. 116 St.: "She was very inspiring. She helped my younger daughter's poetic talents. The Negro people are so oppressed. We weer fortunate to have a person like Miss Citron in our neighborhood."

Mrs. Helen Foy, 64 W. 119 St.: "I have a boy who was very slow. She bought books for him and came to our house and helped him. He has improved and is in Junior High School now."

Mrs. Mildre' Mathews, 54 W. 118th St.: "We are very shocked that Miss Citron was dismissed from the school. We have lost a great friend."

Mrs. Grace White: "Miss Citron bought books with her own money to help my children."

Mrs. Hettie Johnson, 1788 Lenox Ave.: "I have eight children and they all know Miss Citron. I wish we had more teachers like Miss Citron. She is so much needed in our neighborhood."

Mrs. Agnes Doe, 50 E. 117th St., chairman of the Harlem Council for Education: "I know Alice as a real, true friend of the people of Harlem, especially the parents of Harlem."

More Harlem mothers were in the trial room, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, ready to offer testimony on behalf of the accused teacher. But the trial examiner cut off the defense and would hear no more character witnesses after the 10th mother testified.

Abraham Gold testified he has been principal at PS 184 for seven years.

"I rate her as an excellent teacher," Gold declared, under direct examination of Defense Attorney Jones.

He said Miss Citron's community activity had actually "brought the community to the school."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael Castaldi questioned Gold closely concerning the teacher's record. But Gold would not be moved.

"She is an outstanding teacher and a morale builder," Gold concluded.

Summing up the case for the defense, Attorney Jones told the Trial Examiner that Miss Citron is the "kind of a person the school system needs today."

Trial Examiner Kiendl debated at length with Jones, stating it was his belief that the Superintendent of Schools had a right to enquire whether a teacher belonged to so-called proscribed groups. Both Jones and Nathan Witt, who assisted in the defense, argued that the education law did not give the Superintendent the right to make such inquiries.

Colorado

(Continued from Page 3)

man of the Associated Students and said the refusal to sign was a personal and not an official action. He said his own reasons for not signing were:

• "I think the scroll is a rather clumsy restatement of the concepts of freedom and the dignity of the individuals which I hold very dear, and which are well set forth in the bill of rights. I felt that if I signed the scroll it would imply that I now believe in those concepts, but didn't before."

• "I object to the social coercion which implies that one should sign the scroll."

Christiansen said he had been asked to sign the document, but no threats had been made against him because of his refusal to do so.

However, reports are that threatening calls have been made to students who refused to sign.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the Crusade Committee, and the man who will go down in history for his freedom crusade for Ilse Koch, "Bitch of Buchenwald" said yesterday that his group was receiving the wholehearted support of the press.

Viet Nam

(Continued from Page 3)

loosely organized guerilla bands, about 30,000 troops, of whom Ho said, 10,000 are women, have taken part in the month-old campaign in the north.

Ho congratulated the troops taking part in the campaign, especially the "10,000 women" who, he said, valiantly aided the cause by repairing highways and transporting ammunition.

However, he warned that the liberation army still faced obstacles in their fight to "annihilate the French colonialists and oppose American interventionists."

French intelligence sources said Ho's radio communications were excellent and that he possessed artillery—some believed to have been made in America—and anti-aircraft guns.

Dulles

(Continued from Page 3)

revise the UN charter, he should do so by the normal provisions of a constitutional convention, as provided by the charter itself.

He argued against the idea that emergency sessions of the Assembly to deal with aggression was a procedural matter and hence did not require unanimity of the great powers. He called this question very basic to the function of the UN.

Faris El Khoury, of Syria, formally moved the dropping of this anti-Security Council loophole from the Dulles plan as the USSR had also done. But it appeared likely that this defense of the charter would be overridden by the majority. The debate continues tomorrow on the revised "seven-nation" plan, point by point.

Meanwhile, in the UN Economic and Social Council a Soviet proposal to allow participation of both North and South Korea in a proposed commission to study the question of relief for the war-torn peninsula was defeated. This was beaten by 14 to 3, with India abstaining.

The Council then rejected a move to invite only the representatives of Syngman Rhee's regime, with four in favor, one opposed and 13 abstentions, thus indicating the low standing of the South Korean puppets here.

When the committee chairman proposed seven nations to form the study commission on relief for Korea, and nominated the USSR, along with the United States, India, Belgium, Australia, Pakistan and Chile, the Soviet delegate said he did not have instructions at this moment as to whether he could accept or reject the nomination. The matter was deferred until the next meeting.

The Soviets, it will be recalled, opposed the basic resolution on Korea, under which the Economic and Social Council is supposed to plan the rehabilitation program.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

—ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date .... Signed ....

NOTICE TO JOB APPLICANTS

The Daily Worker does not accept advertisements from employers offering less than the minimum wage. Firms engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce must now pay at least 75c an hour and time and one-half for overtime under the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Advertisers covered by this law who offer lower rates to job seekers should be reported to the Classified Advertising Manager, the Daily Worker, telephone ALgonquin 4-7954, or to the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, 341 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y., telephone LAckawanna 4-9400, ext. 486.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WANTED, congenial young woman share apartment, private room. Share expenses. Box 145, Daily Worker.

BOARD WANTED

BABY, 2 years, needs board. Mother ill. MO 6-0020.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

PORTABLE SUNLAMP, ultra violet and infra red. Regularly $14.95, special $11.19. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LITT AUTO REPAIRS. Also body and fender work, reasonable. 140 West End Ave., cor 66th St. TR 7-2554.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL jobs moving, storage, all projects, [illegible] rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000, day-night.

TRUCKS TO HIRE

JIMMIE's pickup service. Small jobs shortest notice; city, beach, country UN 4-7707.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

RATES:

	per line Daily	Weekend
(For Personal Ads)		
1 insertion	40c	50c
1 insertion	40c	50c
3 consec. insert	30c	40c
3 consec. insert	30c	40c
7 consec. insert	25c	30c
7 consec. insert	25c	30c
(For Commercial Ads)		

Six words constitute one line
Minimum charge — 2 lines

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at 1.
For Monday's issue—
Friday at 3 p.m.
For The (Weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

The SECRET Seoul DOCUMENTS

The following is the text of the cablegram by Pak Hen En, Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, to the presidents of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, quoting secret documents of Syngman Rhee seized in Seoul. The documents reveal the Rhee group's long-range plans for the invasion of North Korea.

(Continued from Yesterday)

In a letter of Nov. 3, 1949 to Syngman Rhee, Cho Bion Ok returns to the subject of Syngman Rhee's letter to Oliver, and writes as follows:

EXHIBIT 'D'

Nov. 3, 1949.

FROM: Cho Bion Ok
TO: Syngman Rhee

"I am absolutely convinced that Korea can be unified only by utilizing the sovereign power of our Government. Any policy of compromise or conference is out of the question. . . . The cold war cannot continue indefinitely. All these world problems are insoluble without a third world war. Our unification plan must be adapted to the development of the international situation as a whole. Meanwhile, the most important task of the Government is to increase our military and economic preparedness."

At a press conference held on Dec. 30, 1949, Syngman Rhee made the following plain statements:

EXHIBIT 'E'

"In the new year we shall all strive as one man to regain the lost territory. Up to now, in view of the international situation, we have pursued a peaceful policy corresponding to the peaceful policy of the United States and the United Nations. We must remember, however, that in the new year, in accordance with the changed international situation, it is our duty to unify Southern and Northern Korea by our own strength."

The invasion of Northern Korea was thus already decided in 1949, and the preparations for the campaign against the North were regarded as the primary task of the South Korean "government." All that remained open was the date for the attack.

American officials and military experts in Korea bent all their efforts towards hastening the preparations for war. In order to secure the rear, the state of which caused the Americans and the followers of Syngman Rhee great anxiety, repressive measures of unprecedented cruelty were taken against the democratic movement and its members. These measures were put into effect under the direct orders of American representatives. Towards the end of July, 1949, for example, Mr. Muccio, Ambassador of the United States, summoned General Roberts and General Page and the ministers Sin Sen Mo, Kwon Syn Er and Kim I Sek and issued the following instructions:

EXHIBIT 'F'

July, 1949.

BY: John J. Muccio, U. S. Ambassador to Syngman Rhee's government.
TO: Gens. Roberts and Page, South Korean Ministers Sin Sen Mo, Kwon Syn Er and Kim I Sek.

INSTRUCTIONS

"During the months of July and August large-scale preparations are to be made for the campaign against the North. Consistent measures must be taken to prevent internal disorders; mass arrests of anti-government elements and members of the South Korean Labor Party must be made and strict observance of the State Security Law ensured. I am confident that you will do everything necessary to carry out these arrests."

Many thousands of South Koreans whose only "crime" was that they had expressed disapproval of the terrorist Syngman Rhee regime and desired the peaceful unification of their country were thrown into prison, tortured and shot. Particular attention was devoted to the suppression of the partisan movement, the South Korean people's reply to the cruel oppression of the Syngman Rhee government. According to a statement by Kim I Sek, Gen. Roberts, the head of the U. S. Military Mission, personally elaborated the plan and directed operations for the suppression of the National Partisan Movement.

Under his orders, in the areas where the partisans operated, 450,000 homesteaders belonging to peaceful inhabitants suspected of giving aid to the partisans, or simply of complicity with them, were burnt down and laid waste.

As a result of these draconic measures hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless and without means of subsistence. Masses of innocent people were brutally exterminated by the henchmen of Snygman Rhee with the sole purpose of terrorizing the people and suppressing their will to fight for freedom.

The Americans and the followers of Syngman Rhee made efforts to dispose of the partisans at all costs by February or March, 1950, in order to free their hands for the invasion of North Korea.

In conformity with the plan for the invasion of the North the training of the South Korean army was accelerated, airfields were built and the South Korean ports placed on a war footing in order to enable the U. S. air naval and land forces to launch military operations on Korean territory at any moment. The training of the South Korean army was directed by the U. S. Military Mission in Seoul. The Syngman Rhee government readily offered the South Korean ports for use as American naval bases, and the former Japanese naval base at Chinghae was secretly transformed into the principal American naval base. After the visit by American warships to South Korea, Bon Il Son, chief of the naval staff of South Korea, wrote on July, 18, 1949 to Admiral Radford, the commander of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, as follows:

EXHIBIT 'G'

July 18, 1949.

FROM: Bon Il Son, Chief of Naval Staff, South Korea
TO: Admiral Radford, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

"We shall be happy to offer certain of our ports, including Inchon, Pusan, Yosu, Mogpho and the naval base of Chinghae, for use as temporary bases by any unit belonging to a fleet under your command."

(Continued Tomorrow)

TELEPHONE TRUST GOUGES WORKERS AND CONSUMERS

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T), gouges its patrons and workers alike. It is one of the worst exploiters of both among the monopolies.

It has been bitterly fighting unionization of its employes and the demand for even the smallest raise. On the other hand, its affiliated Bell Telephone companies have been bombarding the public utility commissions of the various states for permission to raise its rates.

The Wall Street Journal of Oct. 10 reports the earnings of three of these affiliates for the first eight months of this year, with a comparison for the same period in 1949. The net income is after deductions for federal taxes.

	1950	1949
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	$15,787,446	$ 6,280,449
New York Telephone Co.	28,113,452	15,490,789
Southwest Bell Telephone Co.	16,366,379	9,162,426

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of UNWANTED HAIR FOREVER!

$1 per treatment. Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, arms, legs or body. Privacy. Sensational new method. Quick results. Lowered costs! Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-4218

Florists

FLOWERS AND FRUIT BASKETS Delivered Anywhere
ROBERT RAVEN, *Flowers*
GR 3-8357

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

IN QUEENS — Official IWO
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined · Glasses Fitted
IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
89-08—164 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Open Mon., Wed., Fri., 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Tues., Thurs., Sat. 9:30 to 6 — OL 8-2062

Opticians and Optometrists

Official IWO B'klyn Optometrists
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, *Optometrist*
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 2 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Official IWO Bronx Optometrists
EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JErome 7-0022

GOLDEN BROS.

Official IWC Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
255 W. 34th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs., 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 — LO 3-3243
J. P. FREEMAN, *Opt.*

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• *Quality Chinese Food* •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Undertakers

Funeral Director for the IWO
I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
9701 CHURCH AVE., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day Phone DI 2-1273 Night Phone DI 2-2726

For Advertising Info: Call AL 4-7954

RADIO

WMCA — 570	WCBS — 880		
WNBC — 660	WINS — 1010		
WOR — 710	WMGM — 1050		
WJZ — 770	WNEW — 1130		
WNYC — 830	WLIB — 1190		
	WOV — 1280		
	WBNY — 1480		
	WEVD — 1330		
	WQXR — 1560		

MORNING

10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—Music America Loves
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News Alma Oettinger
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam, Quiz
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBS—Rosemary
WOR—Kate Smith
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
12:00-WNBC—News; Skitch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WOR—News: Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WJZ—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00 WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Chamber Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony

AFTERNOON

WCBS—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Dave Garroway
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC—Drama
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:15—WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake, Sketch
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Specialties
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime.
WCBS—Nona Sketch
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Tell-O-Test
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife Sketch
WOR—Barbara Wells Show
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch
WOR—Dean Cameron
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Deems Taylor Concert
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—People, Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Straight Arrow, sketch
WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Sky King
WJZ—Superman
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Sports
WCBS—Allan Jackson
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ—News
6:30-WNBC—Here's Morgan
WOR—News: Vandeventer
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WCBS—Beulah Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WJZ—Armstrong of the SBI
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Variety Show
WQXR—Artists Series
7:45-WOR—A. L. Alexander, Poems
WCBS—News
8:00—WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
WJZ—Time for Defense
8:30-WNBC—Fanny Brice Show
WNYC—Music for the Connoisseur
WCBS—Mr. & Mrs. North
WOR—Official Detective
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
WCBS—Life with Luigi
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—John Steele, Adventurer
WCBS—Truth or Consequences
WJZ—Erwin Canham, News
WNYC—BBC Theatre
9:45-WJZ—Quartet
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WQXR—The Showcase
WJZ—On Trial
WQXR—Showcase
10:15-WOR—Newsreel
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WJZ—News
WOR—UN Highlights
WCBS—Capitol Cloak Room
WNBC, WOR, WJZ—Truman Speech

HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

WHY HOLLYWOOD FILMS ARE DECLINING IN THE FAR EAST

Hollywood films are in a decline in the Far East, Edward F. O'Connor, Metro's Far East manager told the press last week. He indicated that this was due largely to the advance of the anti-imperialist forces throughout Asia.

"Perhaps the primary factor affecting grosses is the fact that eight countries in the Orient changed their form of government in the last few years."

O'Connor said India's box-office "declined" following withdrawal of British troops shortly after the war "but attendance is now better."

Unrest in Burma "prevented (Hollywood) films from being shown in many spots with the exception of Rangoon and one or two other large cities."

Business in Malaya "nosedived" following curfews imposed after "communist uprisings" but continues "brisk" in Singapore, Penang and some other big cities.

Box office grosses are "fair" in French Indo China despite "occasional bombs."

But business declined about 30 percent in the Philippines this year. Is it because the liberation movement led by the Hukbalahaps is catching on?

Formosa's movie prospects are "improving" said O'Connor.

He had nothing to say about the elimination of the market for American films in the People's Republic of China.

• • •

MOVIE ATTENDANCE is up 30 percent in Mexico due principally to the growing new audience for Mexican films . . . Canadian censors cracking down on Hollywood crime and horror . . . Metro's Quo Vadis will run more than three hours when finished . . . New chain of Texas restaurants features free movies . . . Whittaker Chambers peddling his anti-Communist story The Little Pumpkin to the movies . . . Gabriel Pascal producing Shaw's Doctor Dilemma in England next year with Deborah Kerr as star . . . Milton Sperling making Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering at Warners in '51 . . . Mack Sennett completed his novel Don't Step on My Dreams for Doubleday . . . MGM's coming baseball film Angels in the Outfield combines religion and sports. Spencer Tracy is cast as a "Leo Durocher" type manager whose team climbs out of the cellar to win the pennant with the aid of a miracle. Father R. F. Grady authored the story.

• • •

Letter from a Reader

H. P. WRITES:

Dear Dave,

Will you please tell me why comedians Martin and Lewis got hell from the movie companies for lampooning Hollywood on a television broadcast but no one said beans to them for doing virtually the same gags about the movies in Irma Goes West. In the movie Martin appears as a gangling, moronic youth who is seduced by the cashier into buying a ticket for a movie. The cashier, to trap this customer stops at nothing. Seductively, a la Mae West, she ogles and sways in the best strip-tease fashion. Triumphantly she sells him a ticket. The manager personally escorts his victim to the ticket taker. Upon their approach, an usher, fully in the throes of madness induced by the thunderous silence of an empty theatre, raves, contorts and distorts. He is acting out the Fall of the House of Usher. Then there's the popcorn eating routine as Lewis is finally seated. Here by watching his face and gestures, one realizes the inanities of Hollywood productions. So Lewis gets in a few well-placed jibes at Hollywood. But why—why all the fuss about television stars kidding the movies—when a picture like Irma Goes West does it without causing a furore?

Memorial Concert For Bela Bartok

Distinguished figures in music, art and letters are the sponsors of a memorial concert to be held at Town Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the passing of Bela Bartok, Hungarian composer, folklorist, pianist and teacher. This announcement is made by Louis Rittenberg, secretary of the Bela Bartok Anniversary Committee and author of a forthcoming biography of the Magyar maestro.

The sponsors committee includes Olin Downes, Virgil Thomson, Fritz Reiner, Eugene Ormandy, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Marc Blitzstein, Bartlett and Robertson, Lazare Saminsky, Langston Hughes, Tossy Spivakovsky, Kalman Marki and many others.

Participating in a program designed to reflect Bartok's musical versatility will be Max Polikoff, violinist; Leonid Hambro, pianist; Cantor Bela Herskovits, tenor, and the Juilliard Quartet. Each will contribute selections from the wide range of Bartok's creative media. Ira A. Hirschmann, founder of the New Friends of Music and president of radio station WABF, will discuss the life and influence of Bartok in America.

In announcing the Bartok Memorial Concert, Louis Rittenberg points out that in America, "whose soil enfolds Bartok's mortal remains, we have special reasons for cherishing his memory. It was in the United States that Bartok wrought some of his most enduring works, such as the Violin Sonata for Menuhin, the Concerto Grosso for Koussevitzky, the Viola Concerto for Primrose and his final Piano Concerto—for Ditta Bartok, his widow who now lives in Budapest. Here too he devoted himself unsparingly to the Parry collection of folk music recordings, the results of which are about to be published. It was while in this country that soon after the liberation of Hungary, Bartok who had been elected to the Hungarian parliament in absentia, collaborated on a proposed Magyar Magna Carta, patterned substantially upon the American Bill og Rights." The Bartok Memorial Concert, says Mr. Rittenberg, will also be the forerunner of a series of events calculated to perpetuate the creative legacy of Bartok's genius.

La Scala Opera Company Signs World Peace Petition

LONDON. — Practically every member of the world-famous La Scala opera company, now playing to packed and wildly enthusiastic audiences in London's Covent Garden, has signed the World Peace Petition.

"We know what war means," Arturo Uboldi, chairman of La Scala Workers' Committee, said yesterday. "Our theatre was badly damaged by bombs on Milan. Like everything else good in the world, La Scala needs peace."

Signor Uboldi, who is La Scala's chief electrician, told me how this great company ensures that its art is within the reach of Milan's industrial workers, and the land workers of the surrounding countryside.

The custom is that each opera is given four performances, one of which is for the people who can't afford the usual prices.

Tickets are given to the Milan trades council, which allocates them to workers' committees and cultural clubs for distribution.

• • •

During the season, which lasts from Christmas to the end of May, there are six performances a week in the Teatro alla Scala, which holds 3,600 people.

The proportion of "popular" performances has been increased every

year since the war. Yet there are still not nearly enough tickets for all the workers who want them, and La Scala's Council of Administration is trying to work out ways of providing more.

The administration, whic his partly elected and partly appointed by the Milan City Council, consists of 50 men and women, including the Mayor of Milan.

La Scala's orchestra and workers elect a joint spokesman to represent them on the administration.

Funds to carry forward and expand the company's tremendous contribution to the musical life of Italy and of the whole world come from the Italian government and the City Council.

• • •

Three years ago La Scala started its own school for young singers. The yearly auditions bring aspirants from every corner of Italy. The lucky ones remain in Milan, their living expenses and tuition free.

"There are about 40 of them now, living in boarding houses, but we hope to buy our own villa and make it into La Scala college," Signor Uboldi said.

One of the girl students has graduated to a part in the "Elixir of Love," the Donizetti opera put on by La Scala in London.

Always on the lookout for ways of encouraging and developing the love of music, the company is holding its first course on the history of music this autumn.

Its own professors and maestros will be the lecturers. Admission will be free.

Equity Library Theatre Casting Hedda Gabler

Equity Library Theatre will cast its fifth production of the season at Lenox Hill Playhouse, 331 E. 70 St., tonight (Tuesday), Wednesday and Thursday, from 8-10 p.m. The play is Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, with Fran Carlon cast to play Hedda. Casey Allen will direct the production.

Ted Tinsley Says

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

WITH EACH passing day I am increasingly impressed with the tremendous opportunities for advancement which capitalism offers the people. There is no field of endeavor, unless it be honest work, in which the chances for advancement are not magnificent. It depends upon individual initiative.

Those who work hard, sacrifice and show talent, may even be kissed by Louella Parsons in front of cameramen. A newspaper recently devoted a full page to pictures of Louella Parsons at work. One picture showed her with her arm around Rudolph Valentino's neck. In another she was dancing the Charleston with Kirk Douglas, who had his arm around her waist. In a third she was getting kissed by Ezio Pinza. In the fourth she was seen playing Canasta with her husband. The husband, you see, is not the property of any movie company.

Now you take a fellow like Ezio Pinza. Not long ago he was nothing but an opera singer. Today he is successful. His face is being used in a national campaign to convince middle-aged men that they are still devastating in an adolescent sort of way. Pinza is so busy kissing for the camera that I do not suppose he finds much time for singing any more. So great is his success that he has finally endorsed a beer! Why should anyone want a copy of **"Who's Who"** when you can get a file of beer ads more cheaply?

• • •

I MENTION all this because a glorious opportunity for success is now opening up for young women. This opportunity will come to the winner of a contest, run by the Capitol Theatre, called **"A Life of Her Own" Model Contest.** The assumption is that most girls are leading somebody else's life.

To achieve this life of your own, all you need do is show enough initiative to look like Lana Turnerf. That's all! Just send in a photo of yourself, listing your age, height, weight, bust and hip measurements. And if you look enought like Lana you can go to a Hollywood model school for free!

• • •

HOW CAN there be progress without such incentives?

The same thing goes on in the labor movement. Take a fellow like Walter Reuther. He's leading a life of his own now. And how does he do it? By careful training, by watching his diet, his hips and his mind. Now he has succeeded in looking so much like Wilson of General Motors that GM signs all sorts of contracts with him that the corporation wouldn't possibly sign with other men who had more working class measurements.

There's a national contest now going on for those who have a mind like J. Edgar Hoover's own. Just send in a photograph of your mind, wrapped in a garbage can, and if it's enough like Hoover's you may find yourself receiving $25 a day plus expenses for testifying as a full-time government witness. Who says that capitalism doesn't offer opportunity.

I am launching my own contest for Lana Turner. If she sends me her measurements and photograph, and if she looks like me, I will promise to go to at least three movies this year.

Theatre Notes

People's Drama will sponsor a Fall Dance at the Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place, on Saturday evening, Oct. 21.

Manzie Johnson's Orchestra will be on stage from 8:30 p.m. to early morning. Broadway performers will join the party from 11 p.m. for a gala All-Star Variety Show.

Tickets are $1.20 in advance and $1.50 at the door. They are available at People's Drama, 6 Fifth Ave., OR 3-2728, and at the 44th St. Bookfair.

Proceeds from the dance will help to finance the new People's Drama production of Nat Turner, with Frank Silvera, scheduled to open off Broadway in late November.

• • •

Mildred Dunnock, who played the wife in Death of a Salesman, has been engaged for a leading role in The Summer House, the tentative title of the new Victor Wolfson play which T. Edward Hambleton will present on Broadway during the week of Nov. 20, at the Biltmore Theatre, for which contracts have just been signed. A number of previews are being planned prior to the Broadway premiere Thanksgiving week. Mr. Wolfson, whose drama will go into rehearsal shortly under the direction of Martin Manulis, is best remembered as the author of Excursion.

• • •

Paris 1900, a motion picture recreation of the life of the French capital from 1900 to 1914, will have its American premiere Monday, Oct. 23, at the Paris Theatre.

Paris 1900 was produced by Nicole Vedres, one of France's two women directors. John Mason Brown wrote the English adaptation. Monty Woolley is the narrator. Claude Dauphin is heard singing three French folk songs. The film has an original musical score by Guy Bernard.

Paris 1900 was produced from over 700 films of the period held in public and private collections. It took two years to make.

LAST WEEK

THE HAMMER

a new play by

HOWARD FAST

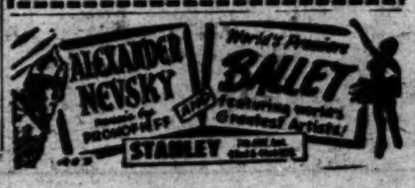
at

CZECHOSLOVAK HOUSE

347 E. 72 St. RH 4-9273

Curtain 8:45

Memberhsip $1.25, tax incl.



WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1950

Three Readers Tie With 16-4

One Winner, Tech Gish, Is Repeater from Last Yr.

A triple tie for first! Three readers clicked on 16 of the 20 games to win the first chapter of 1950's big Daily Worker Pickem Derby. Eight more sharpshooters came in with 15 right, 16 entries clicked on 14 and from there it goes into the big numbers, all the way down to our first booby prize winner with seven right. The three winners, LOWELL E. WILLIS of Kansas City, F. O'FLAHERTY of New York and TECH GISH of Brooklyn. Proving that there's more than luck to this business of picking the grid winners, Tech Gish became a winner for the second time in two years. Last year he won the first week's Derby all by himself, and though he never could repeat, made the honorable mentions several other times.

Mr. Perry went wrong only on the Wake Forest upset over North Carolina and the victories of Colgate over Holy Cross. Syracuse over Penn State and Temple over Rutgers. Interestingly, he was one of the very few contestants, and only one of the winners, to pick the Colorado upset over Nebraska, a game which tripped 99 percent of the contestants. Perhaps the fact that Kansas City is out in that direction has something to do with it.

O'Flaherty also went wrong on North Carolina and Holy Cross, muffed on Colorado and picked Navy to upset Princeton. Among the pre-game underdogs he successfully backed were Syracuse, Rutgers and Oklahoma.

Gish muffed on the wins of Colorado, Wake Forest, Colgate and Syracuse. He followed form pretty closely throughout, except to give the correct shading to nominal underdogs Rutgers and Oklahoma.

Most of the contest entries, as related, went wrong on Colorado-Nebraska, the winners being a two touchdown favorite. Next biggest reader upsetter was Wake Forest over North Carolina, though some had it right. After that we had to draw a lot of lines through the trio of mild upsets in which underdogs Colgate, Rutgers and Syracuse won. Many readers gambled with Minnesota over Northwestern, a lot of New Yorkers went for Columbia over Yale, there were quite a few for Dartmouth over Penn and Mississippi State over Georgia. A few liked Tulane over Notre Dame, which almost came off. Interestingly, most readers stuck with Oklahoma's unbeaten string despite the fact that Texas was favored. Sad to relate, almost nobody, including CCNY students, picked City to beat Hamilton, and look how close City came!

THE RUNNERS-UP with fifteen right: Wolger Johnson and E. A. Johnson of Roxbury, Mass. (not with the same picks); Carl Schiffman of New York; Frances Horowitz of the Bronx, "Brooklyn College Fred" of Brooklyn, George Beaver of Easton, Pa., Hal H. of New York and Tom Buchanan of Washington, D. C. (The latter, from his comparative southern vantage point, tabbed Wake Forest's upset over Carolina. Mr. Beaver of Easton was right on the three games involving Pennsylvania teams, picking Penn to win, Penn State and Temple to lose.)

THE THIRD PLACERS with fourteen right: Joe Rhine of Philadelphia, Stephen Kanner of Brooklyn, Paul Dormont of New York, Sylvia Gordon of Brooklyn, Paul Friedman of New York, George Corrado of New York, Dr. S., a dentist of New York, Bobby Siskind of the Bronx, "Lucky Sid M" of Chicago, M. Michaelson of Chicago, Bertrand Pogrebin of Roosevelt, N. J., MacGolden of Brooklyn, Harry and Frieda Levin of the Bronx with identical coupons, Roosevelt Watson of New York, Joe Weiss of New York.

Dr. S. appended a nice note about the sports page and said "without the Daily Worker I couldn't start the day's reading." Thank, doc. (A note doesn't help a coupon's score. Doctor S. still had to pick fifteen right to make the grade, but of course, all letters and opinions are welcomed).

THOUGH IT WAS pretty fair picking for this early in the season, and ought to win mention on a week when the sports ed, gets eleven right, there were simply too many readers in the thirteen right category to print, so we'll have to confine it to the one-two-three finishers today.

Except of course for the weekly booby prive award. Fred, of the Bronx, managed to pick only seven right and thus becomes our first champ in reverse of the 1950 Derby. Anyhow, he should rate the thanks of two others who had eight right, whose names we don't now have to mention, one from Brooklyn and one from Paterson.

That's it, Ready for the second big week? Start studying those games, or dash them off in a moment of inspiration if that's your technique. Remember, one week's chump can be the next week's champ. (And vice versa). And if you haven't tried it yet, you'll find it's lots of fun. Come on in, check off your results as you listen to the scores on Saturday, and who knows, maybe you too can win fame as an expert! . . . RODNEY.

TOMORROW

Looking over the list of 20 Pickem games coming up this Saturday.

Try Again!

Here are the simple rules for entering the Daily Worker Pickem Derby.

Put a check next to the team you pick. No scores, please, they are not considered. Put the word "Tie" next to each team if that is your choice. Home teams are listed first.

Only one coupon per person, though every member of a family is welcome to try. If you don't use this coupon, follow same order of games neatly on a piece of paper.

Mail to Daily Worker Sports Dept., 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3, N.Y. All entries must be postmarked before Friday midnight. Just name, city and state. No addresses.

Winners and runners-up announced in next Tuesday's paper. That is the prize. Sports ed. Lester Rodney picks the same 20 games Friday, along with Ted Tinsley, guest expert for the week.

CCNY	Wagner
Columbia	Penn
West Va.	Fordham
Rutgers	NYU
Brown	Princeton
Cornell	Yale
Harvard	Army
Navy	Southern Cal.
Indiana	Notre Dame
Iowa	Purdue
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Ohio State
Illinois	Washington
Northwestern	Pitt
Nebraska	Penn State
Rice	SMU
Tennessee	Alabama
Tulane	Mississippi
Texas A&M	TCU
UCLA	Stanford

NAME (Please Print)_____

City and State_____

Dyer 'Quits' as Card Manager

St. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (UP).—Eddie Dyer, manager of the 1946 World Champion St. Louis Cardinals in his first year as a big league pilot, today quit the organization he had served for more than half of his fifty years.

Dyer read a prepared resignation statement to sports writers and radio men at a press conference called by owner Fred M. Saigh.

He said that he was yielding to a Cardinal precedent which made it customary to change managers whenever the club has "a disappointing year." The Cards finished second in the three years after their 1946 pennant, sliding to fifth this season, their worst finish in a decade.

"I do not believe any club in the National League could have suffered as many and as costly injuries as we did and still finish in the first diivsion" he said. "The loss of Wilks, Garagiola, Glaviano, Musial, Jones, Diering, Howerton and others for varying lengths of time was too much of a handicap for us to overcome."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Thoughts on Color TV—And Eddie Dyer

ASSUMING THAT COLOR TELEVISION will come in sooner or later, how will it affect sports reception? Mostly it'll be all to the good. Basketball will probably receive the biggest pickup for the video fans. This fast moving game depends a lot for intelligent following (and execution) of its pass patterns on ready identification of the opposing teams, which is why uniforms are always sharply contrasting. Color reception will help.

Baseball will pick up a little in detail, with the grass part of the infield contrasted more sharply to the skin part, but unless there are sudden and dramatic improvements in television, this is one game which cannot be satisfactorily encompassed on a screen.

I wonder about boxing. I've been told by video owners after a particularly bloody bout that you can't see the blood, nor the cut eyes that show up so starkly in the actual arenas. Some of the goriest of the fights are those at the small clubs which are televised most. It ain't a'going to be pretty! Not that prize fighting ever was. But you'd be surprised at the difference when you see red blood as red blood.

Football televising will improve somewhat with a color process, not only in helping fast identification as between the two teams, but in giving more life to the toneless looking crowds the camera now occasionally brings in. While football is far more effectively televised than baseball, it is still a long way from being there. You do see the close up play manipulation in the backfield, and some of the blocking, but because of the camera's limit, you're never sure whether a guy who gets through the line is in the clear or not, until he's met by a defender who comes into the picture suddenly.

Another thought. With seven million television sets in operation, there are apt to be more parents growing dubious about letting their son play football. To hear vaguely that it's a rough game is one thing. To sit in your parlor and watch these guys crashed to earth by three hurtling 200 pounders, with someone else piling onto the head to make sure, is something else. So that's football, many a startled mother is probably exclaiming, not for my son, I thought it was catching and kicking a ball like they do in the streets!

• • •

ANOTHER THING the close up television camera brings home, something I've been hipped about for years, is the way unnecessary piling onto a prone ball carrier is permitted. There is a rule, and an excellent one, distinguishing the college game from the pro. It says simply that when a ball carrier's knee hits the ground the play is over. So why do the refs permit the superflous slam-ons which cause as many injuries as any single factor? Are they told to fuzz over this rule so as to keep the game rougher? If not, why isn't the rule strictly upheld?

• • •

AND TO SWITCH from these rather disjointed thoughts on television and sports to a news item which just came in, how about Card manager Eddie Dyer getting the polite bounce—(he was permitted to call a press conference and "resign"). Here's a manager who won the pennant his first year in '46, finished second in the next three years despite a fading nucleus of stars, and the minute the club slips to fifth place, that's all, brother.

St. Louis fans would have been much better served if Dyer were kept as manager and a new management brought in, one which would seek the best ballplayers available regardless of color. I never heard of Mr. Saigh's ticket sellers refusing to take money from a St. Louis fan whose skin didn't happen to be white.

Davis Leads U.S. Lifters to Title

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UP). — The United States weightlifting team, led by heavyweight John Davis and Stan Stanczyk, accumulated 18 points during the three day competition to win the 1950 International Weightlifting Championship.

Davis, a Negro heavyweight lifter from Brooklyn, N. Y., won the title for the United States by defeating Russia's Yakov Koutsenko with a combined lift of 462.5 kilos. Davis is sometimes referred to as the strongest man in the world.

The Americans were put into contention for the title after Stanczyk, of York, Pa., tied Arcady Vorciez of Russia at 420 kilos in the lightheavyweight trials — the press, snatch, jerk. Under the weightlifting rules, the judges awarded the decision to the man weighing the lightest Stanvzyk weighed 178 while his Russian opponent, two pounds heavier, tied the world snatch record with 132.5 kilos.

How UP Coaches' Board Rates 'em

1—Army; 2—Oklahoma; 3—Southern Methodist; 4—California; 5—Kentucky; 6—Stanford; 7—Texas; 8—Ohio State; 9—Washington; 10—Notre Dame.

SECOND 10—Maryland, Tennessee, Cornell, Clemson, Wisconsin, Rice, Vanderbilt, Georgia, Miami, Texas A&M, and Wyoming.

Dodgers Bring Up Sharman, Thompson

The Brooklyn Dodgers have acquired the contracts of four players, including outfielders Bill Sharman and Don Thompson, from their minor league farms.